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ARMY REVEALS REVAMPING OF CENTRAL ORGAN

Aims at Epochal Improvement In Output Expansion of Air, Land Ordnance

TO BOLSTER STRUCTURE

Measures for Vigorous Execution of War Will Take Effect October 15

Reform of the central organ for the administration of army affairs was announced in a statement issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The step was toward perfecting defense to permit the vigorous execution of the war.

The measure involved the simplification of the central organ for the administration of military affairs which would result in the strengthening of the whole army administrative structure beyond measure.

The Imperial ordinances necessary to effectuate the reforms were issued the same day.

These affected the organization of the War Ministry, Army Aviation Headquarters, and Headquarters for the Administration of Ordnance.

Highlights of Change

The highlights of the ordinances are:

1. The Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry, General Affairs Bureau and the First, Second, and third Sections of the Army Technical Headquarters, and Army Ordnance Headquarters are to be combined into a new organization to be called the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters.

The arms manufacturing and replenishment departments in the old Army Arsenal and the laboratories in the old Army Technical Headquarters are to become independent and come under the control of the Commandant of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters.

2. The main aircraft arsenal and general affairs aviation technical bureau of the laboratory in the old Army Aircraft Arsenal are to be incorporated in the Army Aviation Headquarters.

The branches of the old Army Aircraft Arsenal are to become independent aircraft arsenals. All the bureaus of the aviation technical laboratory, with the exception of the general affairs bureau, are to become independent aviation technical laboratories. These new aircraft arsenals and aviation technical laboratories are to come under the direct control of the Commandant of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

The flight testing departments of the Army are to be reorganized, and to be renamed the Army Aircraft inspecting Departments.

3. The armaments and engineering administration sections of the War Ministry are to be combined into a new section to be called the Armaments Section after a part of the functions of these sections have been turned over to the Ordnance Administration Headquarters and Aviation Headquarters to permit these headquarters to perform their functions more efficiently.

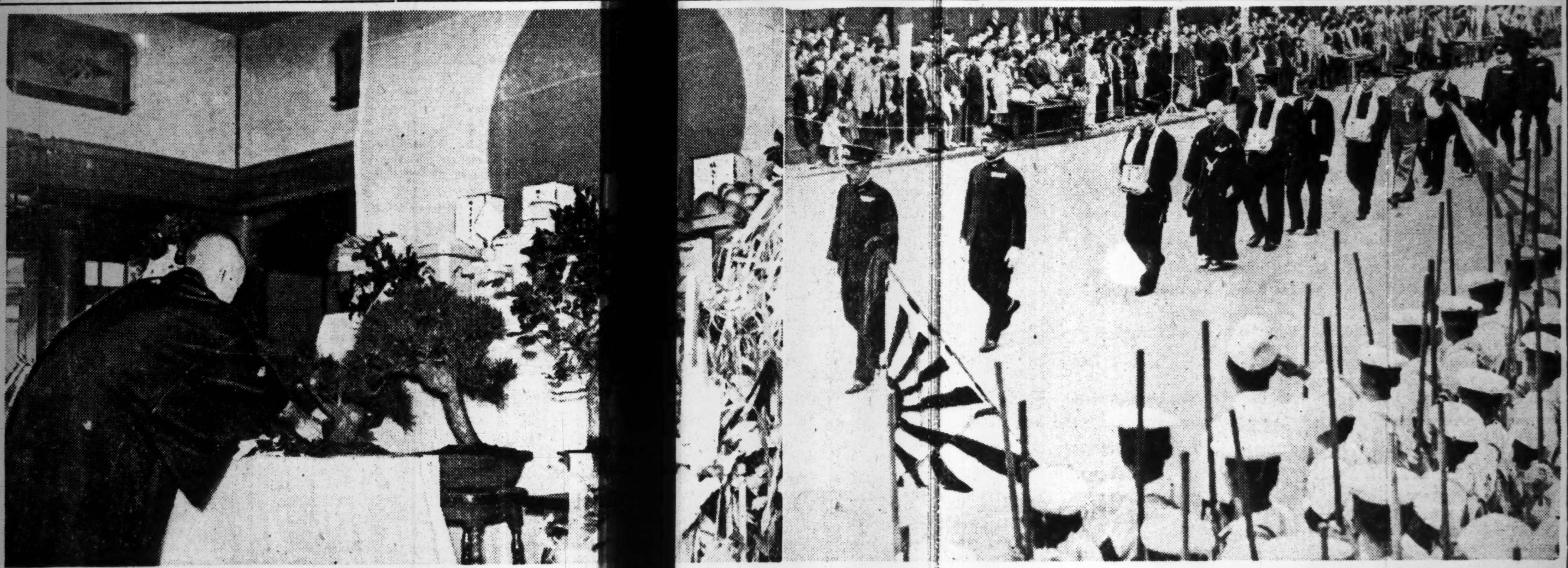
4. The Ordnance Bureau and Aviation Headquarters have hitherto been exercising control and supervision over the acquirement of fuel and the fuel industry. This control and supervision will henceforth be exercised by the Fuel Bureau of the War Ministry.

The epochal expansion of military preparedness necessary for carrying on successfully the current war of Greater East Asia and fight out the protracted war of the world to final victory is no doubt of urgent importance and therefore it should be carried out. The Army is said to have decided to effect a drastic reform in the military central administrative organ which lays special stress on the enforcement of expansion of the production of arms and munitions necessary for the air as well as ground forces. As a result, it has been decided by the Army to either reorganize or reestablish the aeronautical headquarters in connection with the production of the air arms and munitions and the ordnance administrative headquarters in connection with the production of the ground arms, both as a unitary organ.

Following the development of the current war of Greater East Asia and the China Affair, the Army, in order to bring about a speedy disposal of the complicated affairs of the military, has decided to bring

(Continued on Page 2)

Four Naval Heroes of Sy[illegible]ey Attack Fame Make Silent Return



The nation's attention was turned to Yokohama Harbor Friday morning with the arrival of the Anglo-Japanese exchange ship Kamakura Maru from Lourenco Marques. For aboard the liner were the sacred ashes of the four Japanese naval heroes who gave their lives in their gallant [illegible]n Sydney Harbor on May 31. Members of their [illegible]families as well as representatives of the Imperi[illegible]oarded the vessel off port, the former to make t[illegible]ion in silence and the latter to pay their respects[illegible]hoto at left shows a relative placing a sakaki branch on the altar—the four urns are on the top shelf—during the ceremony held in the smoking room of the liner. The photo at right shows the ashes being borne by former comrades of the naval heroes after disembarkation.

(Passed by the Yokosuka Naval Station)

Inhuman Treatment Was Accorded Nippon Internees in New Caledonia

Hard Brick Floors Were Sleeping Quarters, Roofing Tiles Served as Plates—American Soldiers Hated In Australia—Attack Women in Daylight

Sleeping on hard bricks and eating out of plates formerly used as roofing tiles were part of the inhuman treatment meted out to the Japanese internees in French New Caledonia. This maltreatment is described by Ikuya Taniguchi, manager of the Nomura Caledonia Mining Works in Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, in his report to Domei.

"About 11 a.m. on December 8, as news of the outbreak of war came through the radio, several soldiers tramped in and rudely arrested us. In front of the garrisons, about 310 Japanese were corralled in a field surrounded with barbed wires. We were taken the next day to the internment camp on Neuville Island.

Slept on Brick Floors

"A dilapidated church, built some hundred years ago, was used for our camp, with hay strewn on hard brick floors for our sleeping quarters. Roofing tiles served as dishes. All our possessions had been confiscated and only one blanket each was allowed for bedding In addition, we were compelled to work, wearing torn and ragged clothes. The shoes were so shabby that we might just as well have gone barefooted. In spite of all these hardships, we gritted out teeth, and waited patiently for Japan's victory, in which we had the utmost confidence.

"On May 30 we were moved to Brisbane, Australia, where the treatment was also appalling, but was somewhat better compared to the camp in New Caledonia. Then at last came the day of our release.

"After leaving Lourenco Marques on September 11, on board the exchange liner Kamakura Maru, I could not keep back the tears at the sight of Shonanto. I was extremely happy and determined that as long as my strength lasted, I would exert my whole efforts for the sake of my country."

Meanwhile, as the only eye-witness of conditions in Australia, now thrown into the depths of despair on account of the daring deeds of

(Continued on Page 2)

RIFT B[illegible]EN REDS ALLIE[illegible] IN OPEN

Standley C[illegible] Stalin's Demand to [illegible] Joint Milita[illegible]quarters

By Arr[illegible]h the Asahi
(Special to [illegible]Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, [illegible]8.—It is said among Ber[illegible]hat the American Amba[illegible]miral William Standley to [illegible]t Union is returning to [illegible]land to carry Premier Jo[illegible]s demand for the establis[illegible] joint military headquarte[illegible]h reports are true then [illegible] dissatisfaction voiced by [illegible]l the discord between th[illegible] and America and Britain [illegible] come into the open.

There is [illegible]f any trend on the part of [illegible]and Britain to give in to S[illegible]and and grant the power o[illegible]l to the Soviets by creatin[illegible]ed joint headquarters. [illegible]al nations in Europe hav[illegible]p the problem of an "Allie[illegible]eadquarters" in place of th[illegible]ont.

Soviet-cr[illegible]Anglo-American military op[illegible]ave, in recent days, become[illegible]pen and direct, and it is th[illegible] the discord between the [illegible]d the Anglo-Americans [illegible] some sort of political de[illegible] after the return of Sta[illegible]America.

Sovi[illegible]y Upset

The Unit[illegible]' failure to establish a p[illegible]cond front has not only s[illegible] Soviet military strategy, bu[illegible]n disastrous to its internal [illegible]ake-up as well, according [illegible]ment made by

(Con[illegible] Page 2)

SAKURAI POINTS OUT BURMA'S STRENGTH

Leads World in Production of Teak—Rice Output Seen As Sufficient

Boasting a 70 per cent monopoly of the world's production of teak, a staggering yearly output of rice and a wealth of petroleum and other vital minerals, Burma ranks as one of the most opulent countries in East Asia. Such is destined to play a far-reaching role in the construction of a New Order in East Asia, declared Hyogoro Sakurai, highest adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, who returned here on Thursday to confer with Government authorities.

Mr. Sakurai enumerated minerals, petroleum, rice and teak as the major items of the Burmese products which can be increased considerably with the Japanese technical assistance

With reference to minerals, Mr. Sakurai said that these include lead zinc, copper, nickel, cobalt, tin and tungsten, adding that there are now more than 600 mines being operated in the country. Outstanding among these are the Bawdwin, Tavoy and Moti Mines, particularly the Bawdwin Lead Mine which is reputed to be the largest of the kind in the world.

Operated by Chinese

Recalling that the Bawdwin Mine was first put into operation by Chinese seeking for silver some 500 years ago, Mr. Sakurai observed that the operation of the mine was modernized only about 57 years ago after Britain took control over Up-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kawai Describes Funeral Rites Held for Special Attack Heroes

Gave Consent to Australian Naval Authorities for Service—Acting as First Pall-Bearer, Former Minister Strewed Flowers on Urns

Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, gave the following reminiscence of the four heroes of the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla on board the Kamakura Maru:

"On the day following the raid on Sydney, the newspapers in the city played it up sensationally.

"Several days later the Australian naval authorities communicated with me, saying that they desired to cremate the bodies of the four heroes according to the Japanese custom and to hold a naval funeral for them with my consent. I gave them immediate consent.

"An impressive memorial service was held a few days later. Unable to be present, I asked the Swiss Consul in Sydney to attend the service as my proxy. The ashes lay in state in the church adjoining the crematory.

"On August 13, the day before our scheduled departure, I received the heroes' ashes on advice from the Swiss Consul in Melbourne. Indescribable emotion filled my heart as I held the urns bearing the ashes in my hands. I bowed before I knew it. It was a great honor for me as a Japanese to be the first pall-bearer.

"'Well done!' I thought when I heard of the raid. To dash into the enemy across the narrow Jackson Strait was to plunge to certain death, regardless of the success or otherwise of the venture. Rear-Admiral M. Gould, commander of the Sydney fortress, in his radiocast said in part: 'They (the four heroes) came in steel coffins.' They literally transcended life or death.

"I covered the urns with white flowers and offered some green plants which I had plucked in the back yard. On board ship I offered two potted pines and as many potted oak trees. I should be happy if the families of the heroes would accept these potted plants as a memento along with the ashes.

"'Why am I to be criticized for holding a grand funeral? Rear-Admiral Gould kept on saying in defiance of the opposition raised in the country."

SHIP CARRYING SACRED ASHES RETURNS HOME

Final Rites Held Aboard Kamakura Maru in Yokohama for 4 Naval Heroes at Sydney

RELATIVES BOARD SHIP

Under Special Escort, Remains Are Carried to Yokosuka as Nation Pays Respect

The four heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla that raided Sydney Harbor on May 21 made their silent return home when the repatriation ship Kamakura Maru arrived off Yokohama at dawn Friday. A Rising Sun flag at half-mast was fluttering in the sea wind over the bow.

Placed on an altar with a Rising Sun Flag as the background, the ashes of the four heroes lay in state in the first-class smoking room near the stern, into which they had been removed from cabin No. 106, that of Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, where they had been ensconced since the vessel's departure from Lourenco Marques.

Offerings of fish and vegetables in heaps were placed on the altar, which was adorned with the two potted pine trees and as many potted oak trees which had been beside the ashes of the heroes all the time.

Homage Paid to Heroes

The 417 Japanese returnees from Minister Kawai down, one by one, paid the most reverent homage to the four heroes. They seemed reluctant to leave the altar.

At 7:15 a.m. a launch left the pier. On board were seen elderly persons in black. They were the bereaved families of the heroes. At 7:45 a.m. the launch lay alongside the Kamakura Maru. A mingling of joy and sorrow could be read on their faces as they carried their steps on the bridge.

Bouquets and sakaki branches to be offered to the four heroes were carried into the ship from a launch.

At 8:00 a.m., immediately before the ship's entry into the port, the last memorial service and a ceremony of handing over the ashes were held in a most solemn atmosphere.

The families and relatives of the heroes paid homage one by one, after which they retired to the salon downstairs, where Minister Kawai was awaiting them.

"Pray be seated. Let me recount the scene of their heroic end," Mr. Kawai began, his face aglow with emotion. "Glorious indeed was their end. Look at this photograph. It is of the naval funeral held by the Australian navy. Even the enemy was moved by the daring of the heroes." The Minister then showed the photographs to each member of the assembly, who listened attentively with deep nods.

The honored families and relatives of the heroes present were Kenichi Chuman, 55, Mrs. Tsuta Chuman, 46, the parents of Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman, his uncle Naganori Sagara 70, and his aunt Toe Oku, 44; Jikyo Matsuo, 32, eldest brother of Lieutenant Keiu Matsuo, and his brother-in-law Naoji Saeki, 47; Masaharu Omori, 35, eldest brother of First Class Petty Officer Takeshi Omori, and his uncle Yoshikichi Yamamoto, 46; Kameji Tsuzuku, 64, and Mrs. Sue Tsuzuku, 53, the parents of Second Class Petty Officer Masao Tsuzuku, his brother Ichisa Tsuzuku, 32, and his uncle Seitaro Yamashita, 49; numbering in all 13.

The Kamakura Maru was now gliding over the sea. Minister Kawai's warm words continued to flow. The heroes' comrades were listening, tears welling in their eyes.

Presently the Kamakura Maru lay alongside No. 4 pier. It was 9:00 a.m. There was a quiet crowd on the Customs shed—more relatives of the four heroes.

Return in Silence

Concluding their voyage of two months aboard the City of Canterbury and then the Kamakura Maru, the four heroes who laid down their lives in Sydney, 4,500 nautical miles away from home, were now to land in their fatherland in silence.

The evacuees, their backs to the welcomers on the shed, lined the front deck to take leave of the heroes.

Held in the arms of their comrades, the ashes of the four heroes arrived at the shed on the wharf, where the general crowd of several score thousand made the profoundest bow.

In five automobiles offered by the

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH STRATEGY ALTERED FOR STALINGRAD BATTLE

Real Object of Fighting Already Attained—Heavy Guns Are Placed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 7.—The spokesman of the German High Command tonight issued the following statement on the battle for Stalingrad:

"The battle for Stalingrad has turned radically.

"The object of the fighting which was to occupy the central portion of the city and to open up the way to the bank of the Volga River has already been attained.

"No need is now seen of sending further infantry and engineering corps for the reduction of the portion of the city remaining in Soviet hands. Heavy guns which have been placed in position can be counted on to destroy this portion systematically.

"It has ceased to be the question with us when the remaining portion of the large industrial area in Stalingrad will fall.

"The German High Command has the initiative of action in the final stage of the battle for Stalingrad."

Kuriyama Leaves Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, October 9.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General to the office of Japanese Ambassador in French Indo-China, left here by plane this morning for Tokyo via Saigon.

MINISTER LIN IS GUEST OF DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Inspects Kameari Youth School In Hitachi Works in Chiba Prefecture

Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, was the honored guest at a luncheon party Friday given by the Asia Development League at the Sagano Restaurant in Shiba-ku.

Attending the function were some 30 persons including Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, Director of the League, Sadao Nakayama, Director of the general affairs bureau of the same league, and Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo.

During the morning, the Publicity Minister visited the Kameari Youth School of the Hitachi Industrial Works in Chiba Prefecture and inspected the training of youths for two hours.

A dinner party was given in honor of Mr. Lin in the evening at the Peers' Club under the joint sponsorship of the Foreign Office, the Board of Information, Education Ministry and the China Affairs Board.

General's Ashes Return

The ashes of Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai will arrive at Kyoto station at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday. The late Lieutenant-General was killed in action on May 28, in the battle near Langchi, while serving as a first-line Army Corps Commander in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign. His ashes will be first placed in the East Honganji Temple and after services on Monday will leave Kyoto for Tokyo.

Tod[illegible]s Press Comments

Saturday, October 10, 1942

(Excerp[illegible]rtant editorials which are [illegible]his morning in the leadin[illegible]s are published herewith. [illegible]s of other editorials wil[illegible] daily in the Evening E[illegible]e Japan Times Advertiser.)

CHUGAI—[illegible] Wendell Willkie, he wh[illegible]self the special messenger [illegible]merican president, was c[illegible] pay it a visit after his [illegible]nd the world. Chungking[illegible]n the surface, accorded h[illegible] welcome they would hav[illegible]n angel from heaven. W[illegible]heir true feelings were o[illegible]sit, the leaders of Chungk[illegible]l Willkie with every outw[illegible]f pleasure and satisfaction[illegible] was only for a week but [illegible]t time he palavered five [illegible]h Chiang Kai-shek.

The Amer[illegible]dent was sending a speci[illegible]er. How great must have [illegible]s mission, and how wond[illegible]t must have sounded t[illegible]ng. It seems only too n[illegible] they welcomed him as [illegible]l guest. And during the meetings held with Chiang, during his entire stay there, Willkie acted his part well. With great pride and tremendous self-satisfaction he made them believe that he was agreeing to every demand and every desire that Chungking put forward.

The man who was amazed and bewildered by Willkie's words and actions was the president of America, Roosevelt. He immediately announced that, although he could do nothing about Willkie's personal opinions, he did not sanction Willkie's words and deeds concerning aid to Chungking.

The reason why Roosevelt sent Willkie to Chungking, after his visits to other points, was not to help Chungking further was impossible, and because he could not bring himself to say this, to cover this up and turn attention to other directions.

There is no harm in Willkie indulging in bragging, but to promise positive aid as if it were President Roosevelt's intentions is utterly misleading. This, no doubt, is why

(Continued on Page 2)

HONGKONG FUTURE BRIGHT, STATES GOVERNOR ISOGAI

Port Seen as Great Center for Commerce and Shipping in Co-Prosperity Sphere

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HONGKONG, October 8.—At the inaugural meeting of the Hongkong Trade Association, held at the former Japanese Club today, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, clarified the future of the port city as follows.

"Hongkong, the former British base used for the exploitation of the Asiatic races, was returned to East Asia on December 25 of last year. All the facilities and institutions established by Britain in the past 100 years will be used henceforth, for the welfare and benefit of all Asiatics.

"Formerly, the port city of Hongkong was utilized by Britain as a base for trade which amounted to $1,000,000,000 annually. I, sincerely hope that Hongkong will not be just a relay port in South China, but become a center of trade in the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Ota En Route to Tokyo

Domei

HARBIN, October 8.—Hideo Ota, Japanese Consul-General at Vladivostok, who is returning to Tokyo on furlough with Mrs. Ota, arrived here this afternoon from Vladivostok. He is scheduled to leave here within a few days for Tokyo via Hsinking.

POSTAL SERVICE TO BEGIN WITH ENEMY COUNTRIES

Red Cross to Handle Letters to Relatives and Friends After October 12

Postal communications with relatives and friends residing in enemy countries, will be possible after October 12. Permission has been granted to the Japanese Red Cross to use its facilities, and those of Red Cross organs in other nations, to revive communications.

Letters in this new service will be limited to 50 letters in Kana, and political and military matters will not be permitted. A person or a family will be permitted to use this service once in two months unless there are special reasons to warrant letters more often.

Those who wish to make use of this service may obtain black forms at the Nippon Red Cross Prisoners' Relief Committee or at the branches of the Nippon Red Cross. The forms should be filled in with the desired communications and together with 70 sen, for postage and handling expenses taken or sent to the Nippon Red Cross Prisoners' Relief Committee at 5 Shiba Koen, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. If they are to be mailed to the committee the envelopes should be marked "Sekijuji Tsushin," or Red Cross communication.

Answers, when they arrive, will be mailed promptly to the addressee. Communications through wireless will be continued as before.

KAWAI EXPRESSES EVACUEES' THANKS

Dispatch of Kamakura Maru Seen True Manifestation of Considerateness

Speaking on behalf of the 417 Japanese nationals who were safely brought back to Yokohama Friday morning from Lourenco Marques aboard the Japanese repatriation ship Kamakura Maru, Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, expressed deep gratitude in the following statement:

"There were 867 evacuees on board the Kamakura Maru, all former residents in Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, the former Dutch East Indies and British Borneo who were interned in Australia. Four hundred and fifty disembarked at Shonan, so that those landing in Yokohama number 417.

"For the Imperial Grace in dispatching such an efficient ship as the Kamakura Maru to far-off Lourenco Marques in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, I feel unbounded gratitude. At the same time, I express my sincere thanks for the considerateness shown us by the Government and people.

"Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the sympathies shown us by the Japanese authorities at the ports of call, of the wonderful kindness extended to us by the Swiss and Portuguese authorities and by the German and Italian authorities at Lourenco Marques, and finally of the cooperation given us by the Captain and crew of the Kamakura Maru.

"We were filled with indescribable emotion when, on landing at Shonan, we saw with our own eyes rapid construction going on in the Island as a southern base of our Empire. It strengthened my determination to do my level best in my sphere after my return home in order to repay a small fraction of the Boundless Grace of His Majesty the Emperor.

"For those who died either during internment or on the repatriation ships, I express my heartfelt sympathies. I am at a loss for words with which to console their bereaved families.

"There still remain over 3,000 Japanese in Australia. For their welfare and for their safe return home, we pray fervently."

BASEBALL DOUBLE-HEADER SLATED AT Y.C.A.C. FIELD

Club Nine Meets Japan Times, And Nisei Rengo-kai for 3-Team Championship

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club nine will wind up its baseball season Sunday when it will meet the Japan Times, and the Nisei Rengo-Kai nines on the Negishi field in a double-header.

The first game, against the Japan Times outfit, will take place at 11 a.m., while the Nisei boys will meet the harbor players at 3 p.m. Great interest is being displayed on the outcome of these two games as the three team championship will be decided.

The Club players are leading the race with two wins and one defeat but if they lose to the Japan Times nine, who are in the runner-up position, a tie for first place honors will result.

In the morning contest, the visitors from Tokyo will rely on Miike to turn back the Club stick-sters, while Sawada will probably be the starting hurler for the Nisei boys in the afternoon game. For the Club, Harriss is expected to start in the first game while Haum or Minenko is slated for mound duty in the afternoon.

The following players are asked to be on the field by 10.30 a.m. sharp. Ravetta, Schoene, Eymard, Harriss, Haum, Bielous, Minenko, Fernandes, Gordes, Petroff, and Eastlake.

The players of the Japan Times are: Miike, Hanaoka, Nishigori, Hirayanagi, Shiba, Shibuya, Hagiwara, Hirota, Hatano, and Nagahama.

The Nisei Rengo-kai team will have the following players: Sawada, Fukuda, Wakatake, Yonemura, Yamate, Hashii, Yamawaki, Shimamoto, Kajitani and Fujii.

Today's Press Comments

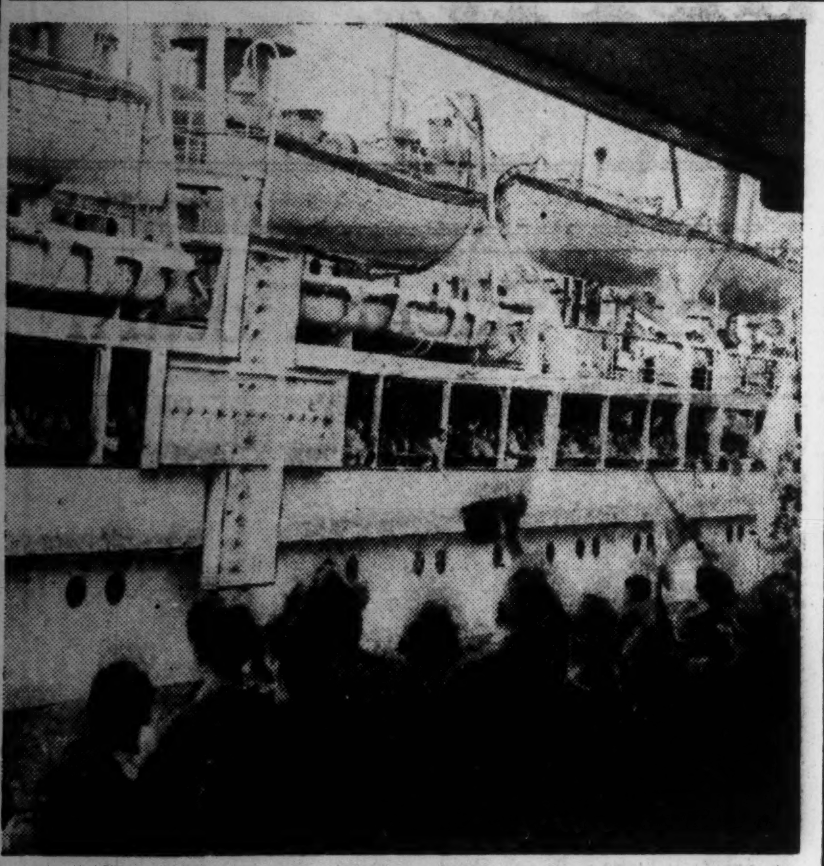
(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge of Willkie's promises of aid. This, of course, is a premediated action on Roosevelt's part, but it is a cruel disappointment to Chungking, which has been rudely awakened from its fond dreams.

Willkie, although styled as President Roosevelt's special envoy, is neither an American Government leader nor a representative of the Government's official opinion. Chungking was under utter disillusionment in treating him as a representative of American Government opinion and asking him for further aid. Internally, Chungking was trying to utilize Willkie's visit for arousing popular morale. All its dreams have been totally shattered. The whole thing is a tragic-comedy.

The six-point proposal presented by Chungking to Willkie is nothing but Chungking's request to America. But this request is incapable of compliance by the American Government. No matter what Willkie is, the American Government has no intention of obliging Chungking. It would do Chungking no good to repeat such tragi-comedies. We can only pity Chungking.

Their Trials Are Over



Concluding her safe journey from far-off Lourenco Marques, the Kamakura Maru, with 417 Japanese evacuees aboard, majestically docked at Yokohama Harbor Friday morning, and touching reunion scenes were enacted at the wharf. Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, was among the repatriates.

(Passed by the Yokosuka Naval Station)

Sakurai Points Out Burma's Strength

(Continued From Page 1)

per Burma. He added that the former American President Herbert Hoover was once chairman of the board of directors of this mine and in that capacity contributed much toward the improvement of the business conditions of the enterprise.

The lead deposits at this mine were given as 5,000,000 tons 10 years ago but eight years later when the deposits ought to have been exhausted according to the estimate, it was announced that the mine still had a deposit of 3,500,000 tons. Again in 1942 the president of the mine announced at a general meeting of shareholders that the deposits were estimated at 10,000,000 tons.

Commenting on these varied estimates, Mr. Sakurai observed that there seems to be some reason or other for which those concerned did not like to give correct figures of the rich deposits at the mine. He added that the production of lead ore under British control was limited to about 500,000 tons annually, apparently, only to meet the demand of Britain which was also supplied with the same mineral by Australia and Canada.

Such being the case, Mr. Sakurai expressed the opinion that the production of lead at the mine may be increased to a considerable extent if Japan desires. This may be said in the case of other mines too in Burma, he added.

As regards petroleum, Mr. Sakurai pointed out that this product of Burma is of excellent quality and is bound to play an important role in the execution of the present war. He observed that the oil zone in Burma extends almost 400 miles from the Chindwin, tributary of the Irrawaddy River to Thayetmyo.

Rice Production Sufficient

Turning to rice production, Mr. Sakurai observed that the average rice production in Burma amounted to 3,300,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons were for domestic consumption, 2,300,000 tons were exported to India and 1,000,000 tons exported to Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines and Hongkong.

Under the present wartime conditions, the production is estimated at 3,700,000 tons, Mr. Sakurai said, adding that Burma will be able to supply a large portion of the demand in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere no matter how long the present war lasts.

Touching on the production of teak which is an important war supply, Mr. Sakurai pointed out that Burma produces as much as 70 per cent of the world output. The production of raw cotton in the country amounts to 300,000 piculs, a part of which is for exportation to Japan, Mr. Sakurai added.

Heads Central Press Service

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 6.—The promotion of Chao Mo-ju, vice-president of the Central Press Service of China, to be president in succession to Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, who has recently resigned his concurrent post of president of the Central Press Service, was officially approved by the Executive Yuan of the National Government.

Inhuman Treatment Of Internees Revealed

(Continued From Page 1)

the Second Special Attack Submarine Flotilla, Mrs. Gladys E. Okashima, wife of Yoshitaro Okashima, manager of the Sydney Branch of the Takashimaya Iida Company, who escaped internment because she was an Australian, related to a Domei reporter on board the Kamakura Maru the atrocities committed by the American troops stationed in Australia.

"The feeling that America and England are not to be depended on for assistance is gaining in Australia recently. At the same time, the country has also come to realize that they are being pressed by the United States. A short while after the outbreak of the War, about 20 persons, including the Labor Party leader and his wife, were arrested for advocating the Australia first policy and for urging severance of relations with America and Britain to avoid participation in the current war.

Americans Hated

"Even the Australian soldiers turn their faces away from the disorderly conduct of the American troops in Australia, for their actions are positively disgusting. In Melbourne, five American soldiers attacked some Australian women in broad daylight, causing the death of two, one a radio announcer and the other the wife of a policeman. The antipathy of the Australians to the American soldiers is now greater than can be imagined. While even the Australian girls, who made quite a fuss over the Americans in the beginning, are now afraid of them.

"Most of the Australian soldiers in Australia are those who were defeated at the Malayan front. Since General Douglas MacArthur made his escape from Corregidor and came to Australia, all war news were stopped completely, and we were given only vague and unreliable reports. Shorn of all glory, MacArthur and Lieutenant-General Henry G. Bennett, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces, who both shamelessly deserted their men, are now the targets of bitter criticism."

Rift Between Reds Allies Now in Open

(Continued From Page 1)

Paul Schmidt, chief of the press section of the German Foreign Office.

Commenting on the return to America of Ambassador Standley, Mr. Schmidt said, "The return of Standley to America and the recent declaration of Premier Stalin have drawn the world's attention to the strained relationship existing between the Soviets and America and Britain. What we must note most of all is not whether or not America and Britain are going to form a second front, but the fact that the Reds base their strategy on the promise that a second front would be formed. Now that a second front has not yet been formed, the Soviet military leadership as well as the internal political structure has been shaken in its foundations."

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ARMY AN ES CHANGE STEM

(Continued 1)

about a logical on and augmentation of administrative organ b cing the simplification and t of the administrative o the different Ministries.

The policy of authorities is not premis ing the number of the p t is to establish firmly f rful and simplified organs speedy disposal of the a e affairs may be effected a me time increase the effic nce the epochal reformati envisages.

Collective unif the relative organs of nautical headquarters: he ronautical arsenal and affairs department of th tical research institute h ncorporated into the aero adquarters. The former ling for joint responsibilit abolished, and a unitary l headquarters has been ablished under a unitary esponsibility. To cite an e equipment section of rters is charged with the ot only directing and guid ipment, disposal, as well tract of the air arms but he duty of supervising th ith full responsibility.

Considering thi e standpoint of those c ith war industries, it me e practice of disposing under a unitary system h ried out. Furthermore, it n enacted in an Imperial that the affairs pertaining esearch, trial and examina air arms may be collectiv an incorporated into the ical section, thus laying tress on the research of whereby henceforth the re ns would not have to be ith the miscellaneous aff herly.

Creation of Ord ministration Headquarters pertaining to the Arm rdnance has been handled mvirate of the Ordnance e Army Technical Head nd the Army Ordnance ch have been auxiliary o sist the War Minister. e been abolished in fa newly created Ordnan istration Headquarters, w assume whole charge of lative to the Army's land

To Acceler on

By this reorga nvention of new arms w elerated, planning and p armonized and general b pedited.

Reorganization cture of the War Minis Military Preparations Se e Equipment Bureau ha harge of material mobili ile the Engineering A n Section has handl relative to the munitions and exercised various nnection therewith. The of these two sections ha nsferred to the Army A dquarters and to the Mil nce Administration He At the same time, the two sections referred to above have been merged into one enlarged Military Preparations Section.

All business pertaining to fuel both for the land and air Forces has been placed in the charge of the Fuel Section.

The present reorganization, unprecedented in the history of the War Ministry, are designed to effect an epochal improvement in air and land ordnance and to expand productivity.

Imperial ordinances relative to the present reorganization will be announced in today's Office Gazette and enforced on October 1[illegible].

His Imperial Majesty Honors Three Leaders Of Navy With Audience

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Vice-Admiral Ibo Takahashi, and to Rear-Admirals Yasuo Yasuba and Atsushi Kasuga who have just returned to Tokyo from their overseas posts at 10 a.m. Friday, it was disclosed. Later His Imperial Majesty gave a luncheon in honor of Vice-Admiral Takahashi at the Homei Hall which was attended by His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, Admiral Osamu Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admirals Koshiro Oikawa and Koichi Shiozawa, Vice-Admirals Yorio Sawamoto and Jisaburo Ozawa, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp and others. His Imperial Majesty was greatly pleased with the report made by Vice-Admiral Takahashi on the war situation.

Kikuchi's Book Translated

PEKING—The Chinese translation of the book "An Outline of 2,600 Years of the Japanese History", by Kan Kikuchi, famous Japanese novelist, by Shao Shih-yin is now placed on the market.

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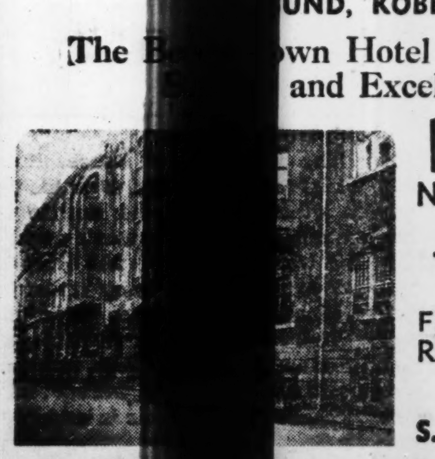

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CHIANG IS REDUCED TO AMERICAN SLAVE

Successive Defeats Make Second Front in China Vitally Important

Commenting on the secret dealings between the United States and the Chungking regime, the Asahi declared on Friday that in view of the tactics already adopted by President Roosevelt of attempting to step into Britain's shoes by dispatching American troops to Australia and India, it is more than likely that the American President will also try to step into General Chiang's shoes.

The visit of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Chungking, the journal said, has made it all the clearer that General Chiang Kai-shek has been reduced to a mere slave of the "almighty dollar."

The Asahi said it may be expected that Roosevelt's desire to develop the China front into a second front of the United States in the current war has become more ardent, as a result of the successive defeats suffered by the American forces in the hands of the Japanese.

This state of affairs is reflected in recent press dispatches from Stockholm, which disclose that the military leaders of the United States are of the opinion that an Allied victory depends more upon concentration of war efforts against Japan than on development of a second front in Europe.

That the United States should pin hopes on China in its attempt to stage a counter-offensive against Japan is natural, the Asahi declared, pointing out the New York Times recent declaration that with each defeat suffered by the Allies, the importance of the position of China has increased.

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Ship Carrying Sacred Ashes Returns Home

(Continued From Page 1)

Yokosuka Naval Station the ashes left the wharf, a sidecar leading the procession.

An endless crowd lined the routes with their heads down to pay their reverent homage.

The ashes of the four heroes were then sent to Yokosuka by automobile under the escort of their comrades and bereaved families and relatives.

A flag at half-mast was hoisted at every house entrance along the route. Amid the reverent homage of all the citizens, the ashes were carried to lay in state at a place designated by the Yokosuka Naval Station. Incense-burning by officers and men followed.

After the heroes' ashes were carried ashore, the evacuees gathered on deck. Greeting them, Mr. Kawai said:

"At last we are back home. Today is a memorable day for us all. Let us do our level best for the country."

Shigezo Sakimura, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, responded on behalf of the evacuees. Led by Mr. Kawai the whole assembly gave three Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. Disembarkation then commenced.

The evacuees said they went through a great many hardships during their internment but they were fortunate to be back home.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

M.S. PEGASUS-MARU

Ship's Registry:	Japan
Shipowners	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha
Nationality:	Japanese
Address:	8, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Captain:	Kikuchi Yanamoto
Nationality:	Japanese
Address:	2,569, Kounoshimauchimura, Oaza Uchiura, Oda-gun, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

M.S. STANDARD-MARU

Ship's Registry:	Japan
Shipowners	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha
Nationality:	Japanese
Address:	8, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan
Captain:	Kiyomatsu Sugasaki
Nationality	Japanese
Address	228, Hongo-cho 3-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan

MOTOR SAIL BOAT PEGASUS

Ship's Registry:	Japan
Shipowners	Standard Sempaku Kabushiki Kaisha
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Address:	8, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Japan

The m.s. Pegasus-Maru, seized in Yokosuka Naval Port, and the m.s. Standard-Maru & the motor sail boat Pegasus in Yokohama Port, by the Imperial Japanese war vessels, all on August 25th, 1942, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

October 10th, 1942
YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

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BRITAIN'S DILEMMA BEING CAMOUFLAGED

Publicizing Air Raids on Germany and 'Commandos' to Appease Public, Soviets

In the face of the successive efeats suffered, the British public, ike the American people, are now lamoring for a more aggressive eadership in military operations. Britain, who had been entrusting he prosecution of the East Asiatic Var to the United States and concentrating on the outcome of the oviet-German war, has now realized hat she cannot leave the matter ntirely in the hands of another. However, the British government is n no position to launch any largecale operations against Germany nd Italy. Therefore, to appease lomestic as well as foreign discontent, the government is playing up he air attacks on Germany and the ctivities of the "Commandos," or urprise attack corps, in the German occupied territories according o an article in the Chugai by Yoichiro Asakai, head of the Fifth ection of the Foreign Office Inestigation Department.

The Economist, a British magazine guring prominently in the world f British public opinion, attempts o silence public opinion as follows:

"It is regrettable that there has ecently been an insistent tendency o advocate that Britain should carry ut her invasion of the continent. These people have forgotten that he fundamental factor lies not in whether the government desires to arry out offensive operations but n whether there is sufficient preparation. The government, shouldering the sole responsibility, alone an decide this point, therefore we hould not noisily voice our opinions rom the sidelines."

Soviets Expect Action

Public opinion may be deceived mporarily, but the Soviets cannot e appeased so readily. Facing the anger of being severed on the south nd north with the fall of Stalingad, the Soviets expect Britain to orm a second front immediately in rder to check the Germans in the est. A report from Moscow to e Daily Herald says:

"The Soviet people will not consider Britain as a true ally until she as formed a second front. We regnize the difficulty of forming the cond front, but the question is hether determination to do so exs. No military operation is imssible if there exists a firm resolution to carry it out, as clearly own by the fight that is now being it up by the Red Army."

The Soviets are thus voicing their scontent against the British who, though urging the Soviets to stand eir ground to the last man, are t taking any positive action themlves to save the situation. Reorts from Moscow indicate that endell Willkie, while in Kuibishev, as questioned 54 times in one day regard to the formation of the cond front.

There is a great difference in attudes between the British and Soets concerning the Soviet-German ar. To the Soviets, this war signifies everything, her rise or fall is voted on its outcome, while to ritain, this is only one of the helpl means to exhaust Germany.

Unable to ignor further the public mand for positive military operans and the discontent manifested the Soviets, Britain has been mpelled to show some pretense, at ast, of alleviating the situation. herefore, of late, she has been idely advertising two factors: one, e intensifying of her air attacks gainst Germany, and the other, the fensive operations of the "Comandos" in German occupied territories.

Camouflaging Situation

The surprise attack corps have already carried out several operations northern France. The formation nd the kind of arms used by the orps are being kept a military ecret. However, the arms are all utomatic types and the offensive ethod adopted is that of surprise ttacks. Specializing in night attacks, e men have painted their faces lack, wear rubber-soled shoes and arry short daggers. By this proaganda, the British government is ying to camouflage the situation o as to pacify the opposing public pinion at home as well as attempting to offer this as an excuse to the oviets.

The surprise attack corps have ow gained the attention and opularity that had been accorded he fighter plane corps. The British overnment and army are quite atisfied in having been able to turn he tide of soft-tempered public pinion to some extent.

The activities of the Commandos re well in accord with the piratical pirit possessed by the British. The fficers of the corps are almost all rom distinguished English families, ommander-in-Chief Monbatten being elated to the royal family, thus ousing public favor.

The Dieppe operation amply testies to the ineffectiveness of these urprise attacks, which serve only to how the Germans once more the eakness of the British army. The British are consoling themselves by intimating that they have been able to check the Germans on the western front and emphasizing, "The significance of these operations should not be judged merely from the standpoint of British losses in figures." However, as the British themselves have acknowledged it, these operations have ended in failure. Furthermore, from the start, Britain harbored no confidence of success as the purpose had been solely to soothe public opinion and to manifest "good faith" toward the Soviets. From the standpoints of deception and self-excuse, the operations may have been somewhat useful, and in this light, the British explanation that the significance of the operations must not be judged by losses might have some meaning.

MURATA SURVEYS P[illegible]

Importance of Full Cooperation With [illegible] Reiterated by Chief Administrator Va[illegible] Gubernatorial Conference

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his Diet speech on January 21 this year, stated that the Philippines would be granted independence when the people understand the true intention of Japan and offer themselves as a cooperative unit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This statement will be an unalterable one through all the future Ministries.

This was reiterated in Dr. Jorge B. Vargas' address to the provincial governors of the Islands, pleading and urging them to fully realize the noble Japanese undertaking. The Filipinos are well aware of the importance of their sincere cooperation with Japan, especially with the Japanese Forces in the Islands who are responsible for the installation of the new government.

The present political and economic situation in the Philippines is surveyed by Shozo Murata, former Minister of Communications, now adviser to the Philippine Military Administrative Department, in his article to the Gendai, one of the leading magazines of Tokyo.

His article follows:

On January 2 this year, the Japanese Forces completed their bloodless occupation of Manila. While still pursuing and fighting the enemy remnants in Bataan and Corregidor, the Army began reconstruction work in the devastated areas.

On January 23, the Philippines Administrative Office was inaugurated to carry on administrative affairs under the control of the Japanese Military Forces stationed in the Islands. All important matters have to be referred to and sanctioned by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces before they can be put in official operation.

P.I. Officials Competent

The Filipinos in the Administrative Office have all distinguished themselves in the past as being competent, well-educated and experienced men. The majority of them served several years with the former Commonwealth Government under President Manuel Quezon. Dr. Jorge B. Vargas, head of the new Administration, worked many years with ex-President Quezon in the capacity of chief secretary. Another member of the new regime, whose name is not disclosed, was Interior Minister under Governor-General Leonard Wood about 21 years ago. A heated quarrel with the governor-general on a certain administrative question, resulted in the minister's resignation. This man was conferred a degree of "Hogaku-Hakushi" a few years ago by the Tokyo Imperial University on the merit of his thesis on law.

This new government of able and efficient men recently held a conference at Manila with the provincial governors. As it was held before my departure from the islands, I attended the meeting and listened to the discussions which were intelligently presented and efficiently discharged. Judging from my observation at this time, I could foresee a bright future for the Philippines.

There are only a few newspapers with large circulation in the Philippines. For this reason, it was impossible to survey public opinion through the papers. Therefore I tried to gather some information from the speech and attitude of each Filipino whom I met, and concluded that the majority of the people were willing to support and cooperate with the Japanese Military Government in the Islands. On the doors of village houses, I have often seen pasted paper flags of the Rising Sun, indicating the inhabitants' cooperative spirit. I have also witnessed the welcoming of Japanese soldiers in the streets by neighborhood youngsters, singing the chorus of some Japanese patriotic song. The study of Japanese was earnestly taken up by many people in the region.

Of course, there are some who are rather antagonistic toward the new regime and the Japanese Forces. Some of these are so wholly Americanized that they still retain hopes of continuing their Yankee civilization. Also in this group are people who were temporarily robbed of their employment or deprived of their luxuries because of the war. This dissatisfaction will be rapidly eliminated when the economic system is adjusted and improved with the effective establishment of production facilities. The forthcoming growth of the communication and transportation system will also contribute greatly to this end.

To pay respect to the Japanese soldiers w[illegible] battle, Filipino children everyday bring fresh flowers to [illegible] monument dedicated to the brave soldiers.

(Passed by th[illegible]nistry).

After being under Spanish rule for more than 320 years, the Philippines was taken over by the United States, whose influence continued over 40 years until the recent Japanese occupation. Naturally, most of the younger generation have been imbued with American ideas of democracy, liberalism and individualism, as America lost no time in establishing elementary schools in every village. The native children were taught by teachers sent from the United States, and major stress was placed on the instruction of English and democracy from the American point of view.

Together with this educational setup, similar innovations were made in the administrative structure, which was remodeled after those of the Americans. Thus, elections in all administrative matters became a guiding principle, while democracy was advocated with utmost zeal, all of which, from the native inhabitants' viewpoint, showed evidences of a high, lofty civilization. They were lured with the abundance of materials. They began to think that democracy was the only ideal principle and liberalism, the highest form of human thought. It was amidst this flagrant inroad of Americanism that the advance of the Imperial Forces was made into the islands.

Vargas Traces Events

On August 15, Dr. Vargas, the head of the present government, made the following speech at the provincial governors' conference.

"I strongly feel that we are now bound to make a great decision. We must realize that we are faced with a critical situation. We should carefully examine all phases and take resolute steps to avert an unnecessary crisis.

"When the Spanish fleet was annihilated in Manila Bay years ago, the Filipinos united and resisted the American invasion. However, due to our inferior weapons, we were obliged to yield to them. From 1898 to 1941, the Americans placed us under economic oppression as well as racial discrimination. Blinded by the seemingly idealistic Yankee civilization, we had not been fully aware of the oppression.

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was indeed an eye-opener for us. We were at last awakened to the realization that we had long been utilized wholly for the benefit of America. When they deemed it advantageous we were sold American products and our goods were exported to her, free of tariff, thus enabling us to export and sell unlimitedly. Then, when this policy was regarded undesirable by the American market, our exports were immediately placed under a quota system, and tariffs were imposed under the glorified act of promised independence.

"We had suffered discrimination because the Americans always regarded us as an inferior race. This is evident in the Congressional Act of Independence, which would rob us of the right of free entry into that country. On th[illegible]nd, there were clubs and [illegible]al resorts built for the ex[illegible]se of the American reside[illegible] our own country, where [illegible]nos, were not admitted. I[illegible] words, we unfortunately di[illegible]alize that we are an Easter[illegible]d that out country is situa[illegible]stablished in the East.

"We should h[illegible]ptly complied to Japan's [illegible]n to cooperate with he[illegible] building of the Great[illegible] Asia Co-Prosperity Sph[illegible]tead, we pledged oursel[illegible]main loyal to the America[illegible] The result was indeed piti[illegible] sacrificed the lives of te[illegible]usands of younger Filipino[illegible]re to have shouldered the [illegible] this country. The Ameri[illegible]se of this land in the pres[illegible]as merely a matter of w[illegible]hey soon forsook us to re[illegible]e forts in Bataan and Cor[illegible]here they staged an utter[illegible] resistance, and were soon [illegible]ut of the Islands.

Big Sac[illegible]le

"This warfare [illegible]ated by America, should [illegible] been our concern. Howe[illegible] sacrifices in the war 'vere [illegible]e and far-reaching. Not [illegible] we suffer a great loss in [illegible] and materials but also [illegible]nderwent privations, whil[illegible] land was laid waste in m[illegible]lue to the scorched-earth [illegible]opted by the American [illegible]

"Innumerable [illegible] of kindness and gener[illegible] the Japanese Forces ha[illegible]o our attention, all of [illegible]e grossly contrary to wh[illegible]ropagated by the Ameri[illegible]o, reconstruction work [illegible]ted areas is being rapidly [illegible]t by the Japanese soldie[illegible] are now filled with remo[illegible]ep regret, as we had bee[illegible]ghly mistaken and misle[illegible] had only followed the Ja[illegible]ggestions before this War, [illegible]ifices and losses would h[illegible] unnecessary. However, it is better late than never!

"Japan has declared that she will extend every possible assistance to help us rebuild this country into an economically prosperous State if only the Filipinos themselves are willing to be so assisted. You, provincial governors, are earnestly asked to report this to the inhabitants in your respective jurisdictions so that each and every Filipino will unite as one body to reconstruct this country under the kind guidance of Japan."

These words of Dr. Vargas, expressed only six months after the Japanese occupation, can be taken as positively indicating the gradual enlightenment of Japan's intentions among the native inhabitants. In addition, the self-sacrificing efforts of both the Japanese military and civilian leaders who are assisting the natives in reconstruction work will soon be recognized and appreciated by all Filipinos.

There is much difficulty in describing and ascertaining the composition of the Philippine population. From the viewpoint of religion for example, Roman Catholicism is still predominant throughout the Islands. This religion is said to have been introduced by the Spaniards about 400 years ago, and churches have been established in every village and town. Prior to the propagation of this religion, Mohammedanism held great influence. At present, however, there are about 600,000 to 700,000 Moslems, some 600,000 polytheists and nearly 30,000 atheists, largely represented by Negritos. During the American rule, about 300,000 inhabitants embraced the Protestant faith.

There are from 60 to 80 different dialects. This variety resulted from the migration of many different races who came at various times and settled in different localities. The Visayan and Tagalog natives are comparatively new-comers, while others, such as the Ingorrotes are much older settlers. At present, there are about 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 people speaking the Tagalog dialect while some 7,000,000 converse in Visayan.

Neglected Rice Cultivation

Economics in the Philippines have been entirely controlled by the Americans. The land produces a great deal of copra, hemp, and tobacco, all of which were in great demand by the American markets. In their over-enthusiasm to increase the above production, the people practically neglected the cultivation of rice and other staple agricultural products for their own consumption. The result was that they had to rely on the importation of their essential necessities such as rice and corn.

Under such circumstances, although gaining independence in 1946, as promised by the United States, the Philippines could never have been severed economically from that country. Some years ago a commission of Americans and Filipinos met to discuss economic independence, and the conclusion arrived was that it could not be actually realized until 1960.

The War of Greater East Asia brought the end to American-Filipino relations, and consequently the Islands' industrial ad economic world faced a great upheaval. At present, this confusion is being steadily remedied under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities, so that the Islands will be able to participate in the establishment of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The native inhabitants are generally very poor. Mostly engaged in farming, they have been working under the oppression of their landlords and the Chinese capitalist merchants. Their plight is similar to that of serfs. There are no middle classes throughout the country, only the poor and wealthy classes. The capitals so far invested are largely from the United States, Spain and Japan. There are only about 10,000 people throughout the entire country whose annual income exceeds ¥3,000. Only two or three foreigners have yearly earnings of more than ¥500,000 each. Such an economic setup, it is feared, will somewhat hamper the move for independence.

The amount of available labor in the Philippines varies according to different islands. While there is a dearth of labor in Mindanao, such is not the case in Visaya and in the northwestern part of Luzon. These localities once exported workers to the United States. However, it is well apparent that there is a scarcity of laborers due partly to the tropical environment and inhabitants disinclination to work and largely to the fact that the labor in the Islands has not been utilized efficiently because of the adherence to old-fashioned methods.

Here, in this field, Japanese guidance is extremely important, so that the highest efficiency may be attained. An encouraging report in this connection was the result of an experiment recently held in Manila, which verified the fact that factory work could be doubled in its efficiency if properly guided.

The Philippines produced 10,000,000 koku of rice (one koku is equal to about 5 bushels) which were cultivated in paddy fields aggregating 9,000,000 acres. This low production was due to the fact that crops were cultivated in an unsystematized, haphazard way. The farmers devoted themselves merely to sowing and reaping, while irrigation was practically left to the mercy of nature. Through Japanese leadership and efforts, it will not be long before a 50 per cent increase is realized in the rice output. Also, under the technical guidance of the Japanese, the day will soon come when light-industries will be established in the Islands, enabling the country to become self-sufficient in some articles of daily necessity.

It must be remembered by the islanders that Japan is now engaged in her historic undertaking of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the ultimate objective of enabling all Asiatic nations to enjoy their due positions, free from foreign exploitation. This task compels Japan to ask her neighboring nations to share with her some difficulties and privations, simply for the successful execution of the current war, upon which the future of Greater East Asia depends.

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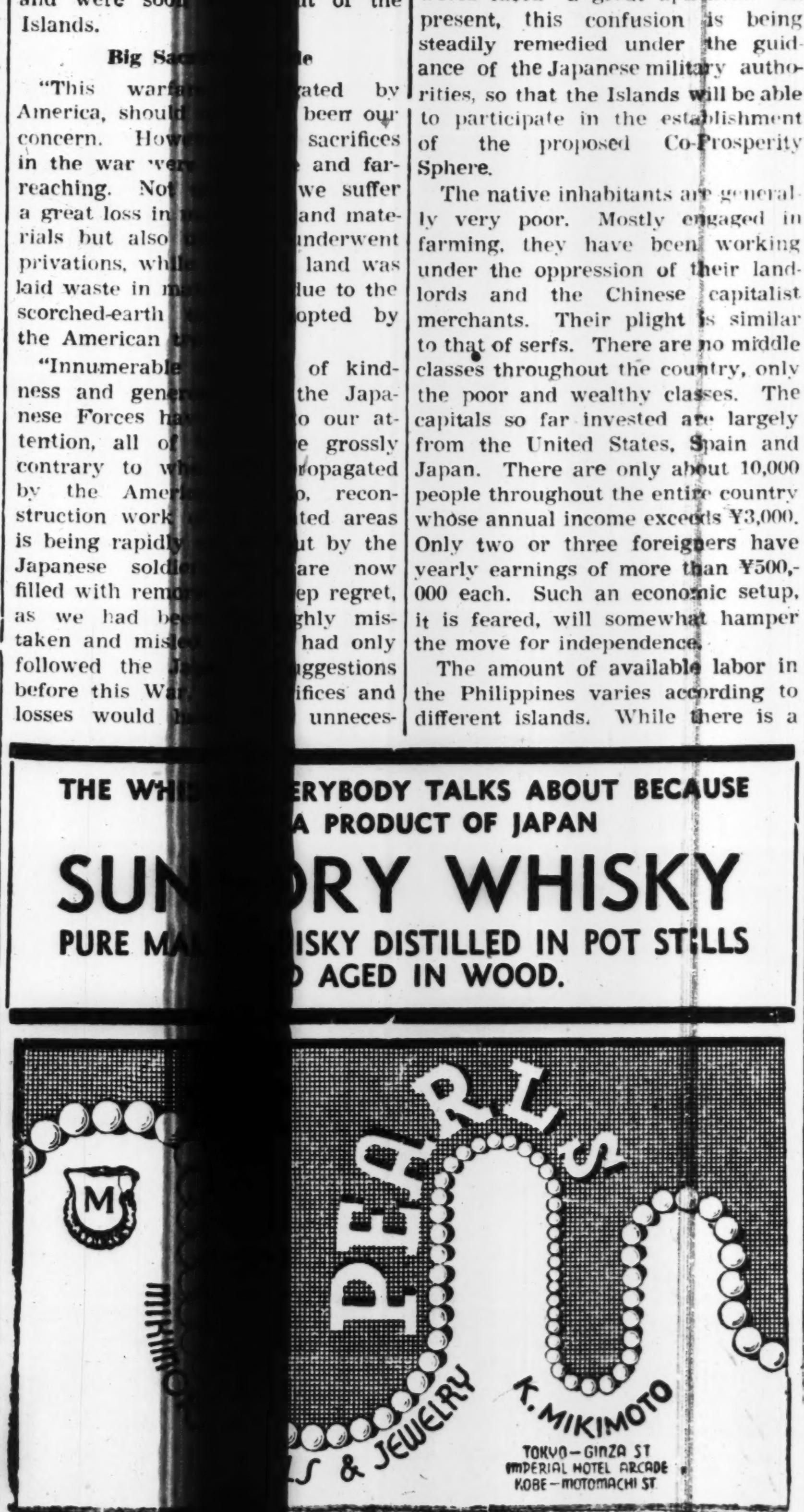

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ESSENCE OF SPIRIT BASED ON SHINTOISM

Shrines Are Manifestations Of Japanese Ancestor Worship

INFLUENCED BY NATURE

The essence of the Japanese spirit has been a subject of considerable discussion, but no general agreement has yet been reached thereon. It may be said, however, that ancestor worship forms the root of the Japanese spirit.

The shrines which are found universally in Japan are the most definite manifestations of the Japanese spirit. They are at once symbols of the Japanese spirit and concrete manifestations of our ancestor worship.

The relations between the Japanese people and their shrines are inseparable and this form of expression is peculiar to Japan. The Japanese conception of kami, or god, is entirely different from the conception of Buddhism current among the Indians and the Chinese.

The Japanese idea of kami is an ancient and supremely excellent person who laid the foundation for their consanguineous community and whose soul eternally protects its unbroken continuation, whereas the European idea visualizes God as definitely superhuman and divine.

The conception of hotoke in Buddhism is linked with human salvation through one person—Buddha—and the Confucianist idea of ten, or heaven, is an ethical one. Our uji-gami, or tutelary deity, represents the ancestor of a clan or a family who existed at the time our family or clan system was established. Thus kami and uji-gami are both deified personalities and not purely conceptional deities.

An outstanding characteristic of our conception of kami is that the idea is used in a collective sense to represent a group of heavenly potentates or divine hierarchy. Moreover, this group of divinities grows in numbers, as patriotic heroes are sometimes deified and enshrined, being added to the divine group in the Japanese conception. Outwardly it may resemble polytheism without order, but there is no danger of conceptional disorder arising, because the divine group has the Imperial Ancestor in its center. There are about 110,000 shrines in Japan, from the Ise Grand Shrines, dedicated to the Imperial Ancestors, down to village and district shrines.

The Japanese spirit has been formed by Japan and the Japanese race, with no element derived from foreign culture or civilization. It has developed under the influence of nature and environment. It had been brought to its present state before the introduction of Buddhism and Confucianism into this country.

It has long been discussed whether a shrine is a manifestation of a religious idea or the expression of a moral idea. While religion is a matter of individual faith, a shrine is the object of a national faith, serving at the same time as a regulator of the collective Japanese life. Thus a shrine may be said to have a dual function—religious and ethical.

The origin of many traditional Japanese practices may be traced to Shintoism. Sumo, or Japanese wrestling, originally was part of a dedicatory ceremony to kami. The same may be said of the No drama, the cream of traditional Japanese arts. The popular yearly observances, folk songs and even the mode of dress of Japan have developed under the influence of Shintoism.

Although Buddhism and Confucianism have influenced our culture and mode of life a great deal, the ideas and customs surrounding our shrines remain in their original state, quite untouched by foreign influence.

The purity and clarity of Shinto principles may be illustrated by the uniformity in the shrine architecture, which may be called symbolic of those principles and which remains practically unaltered down through the centuries.

Oju Ishii, in his 'Nippon Bunka to Jinja'

Jewels of Autumn

Fujiwara Kiyomasa

The varied grasses of the Autumn meads
Are gemmed with dewdrops, as with pure white beads,
Yet all unthreaded. As the grasses sway,
So, one by one, the dew-pearls slip away
And vanish from the radiance of the day!

The Snowfall

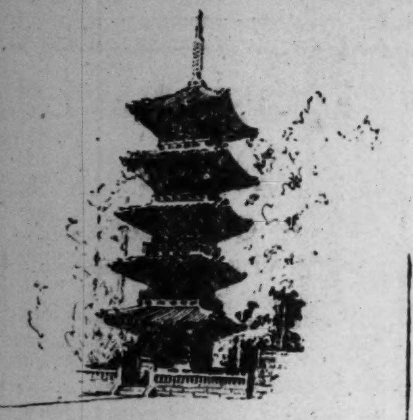
(Kokinshu)

Kujohara no Fukayabu

Midwinter gloom the earth enshrouds,
Yet from the skies
The blossoms fall
A flutt'ring shower,
White petals all!
Can Spring be come
So soon beyond the clouds?

THE WAY OF THE GODS

FUJISAWA CHIKAO



The assertion of modern individualists that man is a tree and independent entity collides with the obvious fact that one has not come into possession of life of his own free will; on the contrary, it is due to the objective phenomenon of birth that one comes into existence. This fact, simple as it appears, is fraught with profound meaning, and it is strange that no Western philosopher has so far tried to study this problem with adequate thoroughness.

It is by delving deep into the ultimate source of life that man is able to perceive the nature of his true self. That the parent gives birth to the child constitutes the basic axiom of Japanese racial philosophy; and this axiom in turn makes clear and establishes the fundamental relationship which exists between God and man. Each man will be impelled some time or other to ask himself what is the root-cause of the vital force ever at work in the universe. No man comes into existence without parents; and the latter in turn owe their existence to the race, which has perpetuated itself through the past, and is perpetuating itself through the present and the future.

Subtle Question

Here arises, however, a very sutble question: Is the race the fountainhead and the prime mover of human vitality? The advocates of western nationalism reply in the affirmative, with the claim that racial units are to be reckoned with exclusively as forming the basis in the regulation of international affairs.

Condemning the affirmative claim, the upholders of the negative are able to point out that such a political philosophy based on this concept has been the motive, so far, for the recurrent wars which have rendered mankind incapable of achieving world unity.

Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Nippon policy, so little consonant with the noble moral precepts propounded by Chinese sages, is nationalism.

League of Nations

Whatever grounds may have been devised to justify the League of Nations or to vindicate its claims, the fact remains that as an organization for the attainment of world peace it was a sham, proving itself merely an instrument for preserving and fostering the interests of the Anglo-Saxon nations, who had cast in their lot with the Jewish international plutocracy.

The League's one-sided policy of favoring the maintenance of the status quo jeopardized Germany's national existence itself. A similar charge can be brought against the United States, which, by bringing economic and political pressure to bear upon Nippon, eventually brought about the present War of Greater East Asia.

Concept of Nippon

Nippon's concept of the significance of race is characterized by the absence of absolute self-assertiveness over the other races. The Way of the Gods teaches that it is the Godhead which engendered the races of the world. This postulate conceives of each nation as being a recipient of the universal divine will, thus depriving nationalism of the absolute powers of self-assertion and self-determination, which are responsible for today's world chaos.

Conception of Nation

Western people have lost sight of the original meaning of the word nation, misconstruing that word as being synonymous with the word state. It should be recalled that nation is derived from the Latin word natio; natio connotes that which is born. So far, little thought has been given to conjectures about the birth of a nation, and who or what endowed it with the vital forces of growth and development.

This disregard is ascribable to the now apparent fact that the universal conversion to Christianity of the Western countries mislead them from a way of life which links indissolubly that which gave birth to, and that which was given birth. But the linking, compelling power of blood is so strong that some of the Western nations even now give indications of divesting themselves of Christianity, returning again to a national religion that is interwoven with their racial impulses.

Continuance of Blood

That which gave birth continues itself through that which is given birth, and this natural process of the continuance of the racial blood as a basis for a new world philosophy must be meditated upon first in approaching the world views entertained by the Japanese.

The Japanese conviction is that a nation owes its birth, its growth, all the phenomena of existence to the creative power of the Godhead; further, that Nippon has always been called "The Divine Country" because it is the revelation of the Godhead, concretely made manifest through the marvel of an uninterrupted flow of divine blood that has been rigorously maintained throughout the ages.

Supreme Godhead

This conception is the reason that Nippon, though allowing Buddhism and Christianity to preach and propagate their abstract teachings, has never consented to the Way of the Gods becoming subservient to any of these foreign religions. Rather, it is the Way of the Gods which determines and allots the sphere of activity of all other religions.

The Godhead which gave birth to the nations cherishes and nurtures His own offspring, directing their growth and permitting their unhindered development according to their respective and innate gifts and aptitudes. It is true that even in Japan there are many who are in the grip of individualism; but by arousing their racial memory, transmitted intact from generation to generation, they may be brought into direct contact with God, to share the same blood with Him. The Shinto rituals such as Misogi (ablutions) and Harai (exhorcism) are usually appealed to for the attaining of these ends.

Severance

All the races were given birth to by God; and yet there is no nation in the world save Japan which made this cosmic truth the guiding principle of its existence and of its political orientation. In Japan's endeavor to create a new world order, this fact must be taken seriously into account. Some nations have forgotten that they were given birth to by God, and estranged themselves from the One who gave them birth.

This resulted in the severance of the tie which should naturally exist between politics and religion. The lack of this tie permitted politics to follow its own dictates without either the restraining or inspiring influence of religion. This state of affairs led to imperialism and materialism; and this is what amounts to the old world order, to be repudiated at all costs.

Cosmic Principle

The worst example is Marxism, which aboslutely denies the existence of God, making atheism a fundamental principle of state. The divine mission of Nippon is to make other nations conscious of the fact that they are branches of the tree of cosmic life; and this cosmic life reveals itself as the Way of the Gods. Now the ideal of Hakko Ichiu aims to attain the spiritual unity of mankind by reorganizing the present day's disintegrated world into one great family, within which all peoples can co-exist in harmony and co-prosper on a mutually just basis.

In modern philosophy the universal and the particular are considered irreconciliable; but this way of thinking is due to the Westerner's outlook on life, which conceives of God as a transcendental being who has no blood connections with mankind. The philosophy contained in "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's," bears witness thereto.

The Way of the Gods is a philosophy in which God reveals himself directly in man, and man is the very child of God. Therefore, the universal, which refers to God, is inseparable from the particular, which refers to man. Particularity contains universality, while no universality is conceivable without concrete manifestations of particularity. This is a great truth, valid through all ages, and in all places.

Sumera Mikuni

Mankind will become aware sooner or later that all world religions trace their origin to the Way of the Gods, which was the unique, all-embracing creed prior to the collapse of the remote prehistoric human family community, to which the Bible and other ancient documents make allusion.

The different peoples who ramified and migrated from Sumera Mikuni to all parts of the world took with them the Way of the Gods, and adapted this primordial religious teaching to the conditions and requirements of the land in which they went to settle.

These adoptations developed and eventually took the form of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Taoism, Mohammedanism; so these religions are bound to reintegrate themselves one day into the source from which they originally sprang.

Cultural Policy

In the vast areas of Greater East Asia now under the occupation of the Imperial Japanese Forces, a cultural policy which will consciously make clear the relation between the Way of the Gods and all other religions believed in by the Chinese, the Thais, the Burmese, the Filipinos, and the Indonesians must be formulated and carried into effect. In this connection, mention must be made that there have been preserved in Japan some very ancient memoirs, according to which Moses, Christ, and Lao Tsu came to stay for some years in the "Progenito-Land of Mankind" to study the Way of the Gods and to perform the various rituals wh[illegible] [illegible]mportant part of this re[illegible] [illegible] described in these anci[illegible] [illegible]s that Christ, after havi[illegible] [illegible] the profound precepts o[illegible] [illegible] of the Gods, returned t[illegible] [illegible] and preached a new gosp[illegible] [illegible]sal love which was all-em[illegible] [illegible] opposition to the old Je[illegible] [illegible]which centers itself onl[illegible] [illegible]ewish people, denying b[illegible] [illegible] to all other races.

La[illegible] [illegible]apan

In the [illegible] [illegible]art of Japan there is a[illegible] [illegible] called Oidamura whe[illegible] [illegible]s said to have spent seve[illegible] [illegible] the purpose of studyin[illegible] [illegible] of the Gods. Lao Tsu sa[illegible] [illegible]ngs have each its own di[illegible] [illegible]nciple, whereas Tao bri[illegible] [illegible]incipe of all things into[illegible] [illegible]eement. The ten thousa[illegible] [illegible]es owe their existence t[illegible] [illegible]e a garment. Tao covers[illegible] [illegible]ousand things and brings[illegible] [illegible]he makes no claim to [illegible] [illegible]r over them. What Tao [illegible] [illegible]s is not done purposeful[illegible] [illegible]spontaneously so." The [illegible] [illegible]of Lao Tsu's philosophy[illegible] [illegible]ed from the Way of the [illegible] [illegible]h teaches that the Absolu[illegible] [illegible]s birth to the ten thousa[illegible] [illegible]and the universal prin[illegible] [illegible]les all phenemena of na[illegible]

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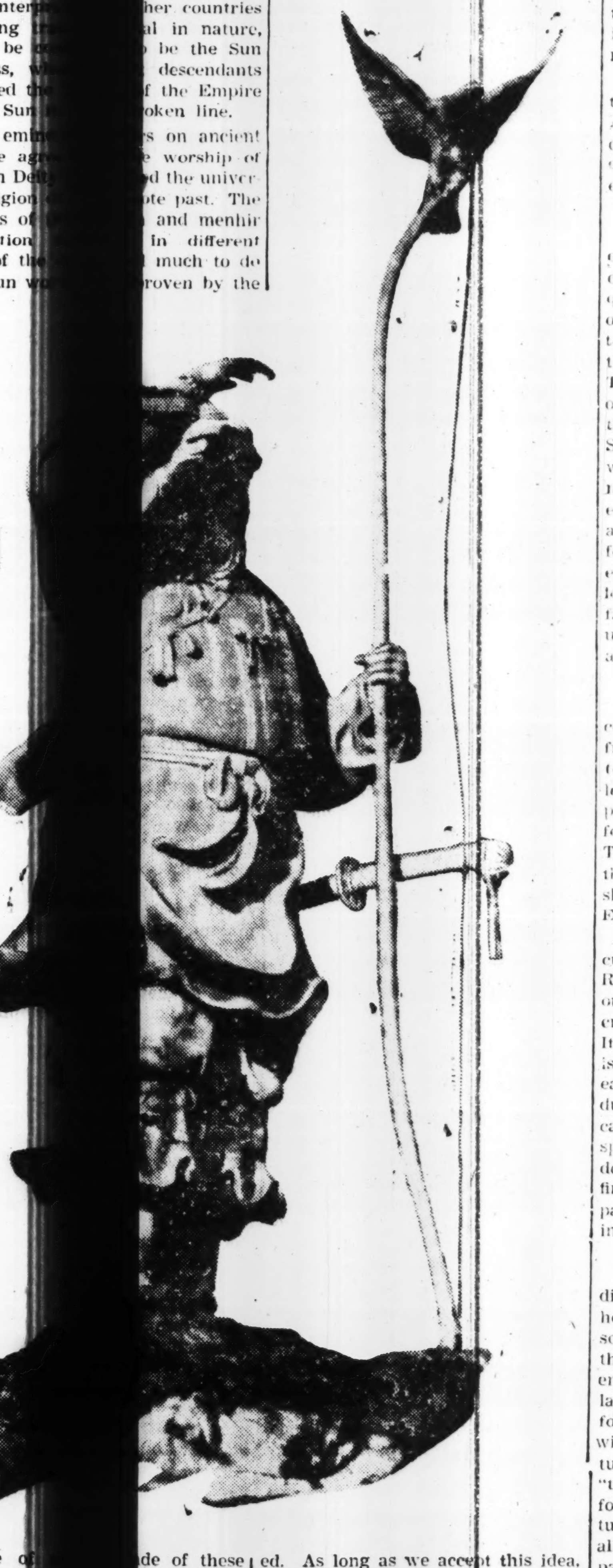
The emin[illegible] [illegible]s on ancient folklore ag[illegible] [illegible]e worship of the Sun De[illegible] [illegible]d the universal religion[illegible] [illegible]ote past. The remains of [illegible] [illegible] and menhir civilization[illegible] [illegible] in different parts of th[illegible] [illegible] much to do with sun w[illegible] [illegible]roven by the



existence o[illegible] [illegible]de of these huge stones[illegible] [illegible]ars are believed to hav[illegible] [illegible] for observing the sole[illegible] [illegible]dedicated to the Mighty-[illegible] [illegible]ing-Goddess.

Va[illegible] [illegible]ns

The Japan[illegible] [illegible]s previously mentioned n[illegible] [illegible]he Sun Goddess was o[illegible] [illegible]reat Sumera Mikoto who [illegible] [illegible]ed over the whole worl[illegible] [illegible]ts were entrusted with [illegible] [illegible]f governing the various [illegible] [illegible]elonging to Sumera Mik[illegible] [illegible]cient times. According [illegible] [illegible]atlas which forms a par[illegible] [illegible]ocuments of antiquity, t[illegible] [illegible] is present North and [illegible] [illegible]ica are designated as[illegible] [illegible]birusu and Hinata-Ebiru[illegible] [illegible] were both under the s[illegible] [illegible]f their Progenitor-Lan[illegible] [illegible]Hence it is that the Ma[illegible] [illegible] civilizations which once [illegible] [illegible] in Mexico and South [illegible] [illegible]uld disclose a common [illegible] [illegible] the ancient civilization [illegible]

In the li[illegible] [illegible] findings of the scientific researches in the history of ancient Nippon, the Western people who settled on the continent of Ebirusu—later renamed America—must be looked upon as usurpers of the belongings of ancient Sumera Mikuni.

Origins in Nippon

The theory that the ancestors of the present Japanese came from without, some supposing from the South Seas, others supposing from the Asiatic mainland has been widely accepted at home and abroad. But new findings refute this popular theory, and tend to verify the new hypothesis that it is from Nippon that all other peoples emigrated.

Nippon is eager to create a new culture by liquidating the old Anglo-Saxon culture based on individualism. This can be achieved by a revitalization of the Eastern traditions which were forced to lie dormant under the pressure of a spirit paralyzing material civilization. The War of Greater East Asia cannot be brought to a successful end without a resurrection of the Oriental spiritual culture which culminates in the Way of the Gods.

Universal Culture

So far, many people have considered any of national cultures to be of a relative and particular character, and the study of Japanese culture was likewise approached. As long as we accept this idea, Japanese culture will inevitably come into conflict with foreign cultures, fostering thereby such a narrow-mindedness as is incompatible with the essential nature of Sumera Mikuni. In Japanese culture, however the universal and the particular are merged into one whole, fundamentally distinguishing it from all other cultures which have only particular aspects. This accounts for the way in which Nippon has accepted and assimilated the Chinese culture, the Indian culture, and the Western civilization without giving up its essential national characteristics. It is the dynamic power of synthesis inherent in the Way of the Gods which rendered this sweeping absorption of culture possible.

Absolute Standpoint

The Japanese regard and deal with all things from the absolute and universal standpoint, trying to coordinate and harmonize the relative and the particular into an integrated universal whole. While the particulars are constantly in a state of mutual defiance and opposition, the absolute not only tolerates, but accepts the particular as they are, impartially allotting them their proper spheres.

The meaning of Sumera Mikuni is: The divine, all-embracing, all-unifying, all-pervading, all-harmonizing, all-synthesizing country. This fact is clearly and concretely demonstrated by the fact that Japan is actually creating the highest type of a new human culture out of the amalgamation of the Oriental and Occidental cultures. The Way of the Gods is the ultimate source of the cosmic vitality to which all creatures and all things owe their lives and existence. It must follow, then, that they shall return to the original source of life, which is the Way of the Gods.

Cultural Gem

In accepting foreign cultures, Nippon was not facing something totally new; for after all, these foreign cultures are but the facets of the cultural gem which is the Way of the Gods. Great Prince Shotoku said: "The Way of the Gods is the root, the Confucian teachings are the branches and the leaves, and the Buddhist precepts are the flowers and the fruit." When Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity came to Nippon, they found that they had returned to their native home. This is the reason why they were able to come full bloom in Nippon, while in other lands they failed to reach maturity.

The same can be said of acceptance of the West's modern culture. According to Western scholars, their culture is believed to have originated in Babylonia, which was founded by the Sumerians.

Identity of Sumerians

The original source of these Sumerians is cloaked in obscurity. However the Japanese ancient records quoted previously state that a tribe of Sumera Mikuni traveled by sea to Eridu, which became afterwards the cultural center of Babylonia. They called themselves Sumerians in order to glorify the land from which they came. It is known that the Sumerians made use of cuneiform writings. These hieroyglyphic have never been satisfactorily deciphered by anyone in the West; but a large number of the same cuneiform writing as have been excavated from the ruins of ancient Babylonia are preserved intact in the family of the Shinto Priest Takenouchi, who is able to boast of the antiquity of his family lineage.

Clue of 51 Letters

Moreover, these writings are all composed of 51 letters, beginning from a (ah) and ending with un (oon), which are the first and last letters of the present Japanese alphabet. Using the Japanese cuneiform writings in the possession of Takenouchi as guides, it is said that the hieroglyphics carved on the clay slabs unearthed in Babylonia and Egypt can be accurately deciphered.

The Jewish culture, the Egyptian culture, the Greek culture and the Roman culture of later periods were outcomes of this Babylonian culture created originally by the Sumerians. It is admitted that Western culture is but the sum of these several earlier cultures. Upon being introduced into Nippon, Western culture came to be assigned its proper sphere of activity and relative dominance; for this culture was confirmed to be an important organic part of the all-unifying and crowning Sumera culture.

Western Culture Prodigal

The culture of the West is the prodigal son returned to the cultural home from which it had departed so long ago. It is in Sumera Mikuni that all of the world cultures Oriental and Occidental alike have at last found the root of their vital forces and are able to thrive anew with vigor. The true Japanese culture alone is entitled to be called "the world culture," capable of enfolding within its bosom all the cultural products of mankind, whereas all other cultures represent but the partial aspects of the unique Sumera culture.

After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, some of the reactionaries desired the exclusion of all forms of Western culture. But this of course is not true "Nipponism," but a narrow-minded and short-sighted attitude which must be obviously condemned. True Nipponism will never debase itself by antagonizing other nations. Sumera Mikuni is the fountain-head of the all-pervading cosmic vitality.

Decline of West

The "decline of the West," as forecast by Spengler will eventually become a reality, if the Western people do not relinquish their claim for political, economic and cultural supremacy over other peoples. Their demand of emancipation of mankind from God and nature robbed personality of authority and brought about the suicidal individualism of modern times, whose diverse aspects are the French intellectualism devoid of any spiritual element, the American materialism which is all-standardizing, the English commercialism which is imperialistic, and Bolshevism which is atheistic. All these deplorable phenomena had their roots in the severance of the tie which should exist between mankind and the cosmic way of the Gods which has been kept alive only in Nippon.

It is because Germany and Italy became aware of this spiritual crisis that they freed themselves from the shackles of the old order based on individualism and looked to Sumera Mikuni for a new spiritual principle for their rebirth.

Divine Mission of Nippon

The divine mission of Nippon is to reconstruct the ancient world in which a family unity and hierarchy of mankind was strictly maintained, with Sumera Mikoto constantly in communion with the Godhead; exercising paternal authority over all other peoples who felt themselves inseparably bound to Him by the irresistible force of blood.

Lao Tsu said that Tao produced Oneness and this Oneness evolved into the infinite number of things. Tao in this case makes allusion to the Godhead who is the ultimate source of the cosmic vitality, and oneness must be ascertained as the unbroken line of the dynasty of Sumera Mikoto tracing back to Genesis itself.

The destruction of the cosmic family order following the terrible cataclysm whose faint recollection is recorded as the great flood in the time of Noah is responsible for the chaos and anarchy prevailing in today's world. It is thus to be seen that the noble ideal of Hakko Ichiu is farthest from the conquest of the world by an imperialistic war.

THEATERS REFLECT PEOPLE'S QUALITIES

Art Is Instinctive Expression of Inherited Taste With Japanese

Nothing so well indicates national character or so keenly accentuates the difference between individuals and nations as the way they spend their leisure hours; and the theaters of Japan are thoroughly typical of the people's character.

It would be utterly impossible for the Japanese to keep art out of their lives. Art with the Japanese is not only a conscious effort to achieve the beautiful, but also an instinctive expression of inherited taste.

It beautifies their homes and pervades their gardens; and perhaps one never realizes this all dominating power more fully than when in a Japanese theater, which is a veritable temple of art.

In Japan the scenic work of a play is handled by one man alone, and that man is the dramatic author, who is almost invariably a great artist.

Suppose the scene requires a garden; then this garden has to be created and thought out to form a perfect whole; even the lines of the tiny trees and the shape of the hills in the distance have to be considered in relation to the figures of the actors who are to tell their story there. This is true art.

Then, when you visit the Japanese theater, you are made to feel that you are actually living in the atmosphere of the play; the body of the stage and the theater are linked together, and the spectator feels that he is contained in the picture itself, looking on at a scene which is taking place in real life just before his very eyes.

A Japanese theater is always built with two broad passages, called Hanamichi, leading through the audience to the stage, up which you can watch a Daimyo and his gorgeous retinue sweep on his way to visit perhaps another Daimyo whose house is represented on the stage. This is very dramatic and greatly forwards the author's scheme of bringing you in touch with the stage.

What might strike the unintiated spectator as strange are the little black-robed supers who career about the stage arranging dresses, slipping stools under actors, and bearing away any little article that they don't happen to want. These little supers are absolutely necessary to ensure the success of a scene.

Suppose Kikugoro appears upon the stage dressed in a most gorgeous costume, and takes up a position before a screen which he will probably have to retain for half an hour: the little supers must be there to see that the sweep of his dress is correct in relation to the lines of the screen.

The placing of this drapery is elaborately rehearsed by the supers, and when they step back from their work even the most critical observer is bound to admit that the picture created by Kikugoro and the screen is a perfectly beautiful one, and a picture which could not have been brought about by merely walking up and stopping short, or by the backward kick that a leading lady gives to her skirts. (By a foreigner).

POPULAR 'SHAMISEN' ORIGINATED IN CHINA

Manner of Playing Varies According to Music Interpreted

DISPLAYS SKILL OF PLAYER

The "shamisen" (sometimes called "samisen"), is the most popular as well as the most important Japanese musical instrument. Although a mere 3-stringed, fretless instrument played with a plectrum, it is marvelous how the "shamisen" has been so closely associated with every phase of Japanese musical life for over three and a half centuries.

The instrument being very simple, extraordinary efforts have been made in its execution so that it might be adapted to a wide field of musical expression. It is used for many different classes of music such as the Nagauta, Gidayu, Tokiwazu, Kiyomoto, Utazawa, etc., the dimensions of the various parts of the instrument as well as the manner of playing varying with the particular class of music interpreted.

Tradition traces the origin of the "shamisen" to a similar instrument called the "jahisen," which was introduced into Japan from China by way of the Loochoo Islands towards the close of the 16th century. The "jahisen" was a primitive instrument with a sound-box partly made of stretched python skin. But pythons not being indigenous to Japan, a substitute was eventually found in the skin of female cats or dogs, and these are used down to the present day.

The "shamisen" differs then from many other string instruments, Eastern and Western, by its sound-box made of a wooden frame with a skin stretched over both sides somewhat like a drum.

On the upper part of the stretched membrane, just below the point where the long neck joins the body, an extra semi-circular piece of skin is glued over to strengthen it; and the plectrum, which strikes the string at that point, also touches the membrane, resulting in a peculiar sound. The effect produced by the plectrum when thus striking the body sounds quite bizarre to unaccustomed Western ears; but it is a notable feature of the "shamisen," especially when played in Nagauta music.

A singular feature of Japanese string instruments is that they are not tuned to any given pitch as in the case of Western instruments. Although the intervals between the different strings are fixed in either fourths or fifths, their absolute pitch is determined by the vocal range of the singer or by the peculiarities of the other instruments accompanying it. Thus, the first open string of the "shamisen" may sound any note beween a and d, and sometimes much higher notes.

The strings are about 80 cm. long and made of the finest silk, the first being the thickest and the third the thinnest. In tone, the "shamisen" resembles a banjo. The instrument is usually employed for accompanying a kind of ballad; but in the Nagauta there is often an interlude, a sort of solo consisting of very rapid and complex passages called "ainote." It is composed especially in order to display the skill of the player. On the other hand, when employed in accompaniment to folk-songs, its tone is of a refinement and delicacy hardly surpassed by any other instrument. It is also employed in a certain kind of chamber music called Sankyoku—a trio of "shamisen," "koto" and "shakuhachi."

Cherry-Blossom Time

Norinobu

All round the year, with careful, pride,
My court-yard here is neatly kept,
Save at sweet cherry-blossom tide,
When 'tis untrodden and unswept.
White scented petals softly blow,
And, downward fluttering, create
A perfumed carpeting of snow,
Nor foot nor hand must desecrate.

KANDA DWELLS UPON CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Says Official Bodies Must Play Signal Role in Material Mobilization Scheme

Interviewed by newspaper reporters upon his arrival in Osaka on September 7, Susumu Kanda, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, gave his views upon the problems with which he is now concerned, to the following effect, reports the Chugai from Osaka:

"With regard to the control of the warehousing business, I am in favor of creating a control agency. But whether it will be a countrywide agency or whether it will be classified into territorial blocs is a question which remains yet to be decided.

"According to the Key Industrial Organization Control Ordinance, I understand that, so far, 36 classes of industries have been placed under the supervision of the 22 control associations now in existence. In addition to these I am now proceeding with the nomination of the civil engineering industry under a new control association in the course of this year.

Urged to Participate

"With regard to the desirability of coaching the control associations and of strengthening their respective functions, I think it wise to urge their councillors to participate in the material mobilization scheme by redoubling their field of investigations.

"In view of the urgent need for shifting the mobilization of raw materials to the mobilization of finished products, and of shifting the restriction of consumption to the expansion of productive capacities so as to realize a perfect state of the material mobilization scheme, I expect the control associations to play a signal role in their participation in the material mobilization scheme.

"With regard to the labor problem, I have a mind to approach the Welfare Ministry so as to invest the control associations with authority for the distribution of labor befitting the actual state of things.

Will Take Initiative

"The Commerce and Industry Ministry is prepared to take the initiative in the sectional transfer of authority to the control associations. I am now in touch with the Planning Board in this connection so as to hasten the execution of this policy.

"I hope to create a countrywide economic federation before long for the steady unification of various lines of economic interests.

"It is expected that the National Mobilization Law will be enforced in connection with the revision of the Commercial and Industrial Association Law. I cannot tell whether or not a relevant bill will be introduced in the next session of the Imperial Diet. Yet I have arranged to invest the Commercial and Industrial Association with a shade of authority to make it akin to a local agency control.

"In view of the vital importance placed on the promotion of productive efficiency of those engaged in key industries, I wish to increase the number of industrial administration system."

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS REQUIRED IN F. INDO-CHINA

Measure Believed to Be Preliminary to Establishment of New Taxation System

All persons engaging in commerce in French Indo-China, irrespective of their nationalities, must register with one of the 12 branches of the French Indo-China Commercial Association by October 25 in accordance with the order issued by the Government-General, it was learned here today.

The 12 branches will handle matters relating to textiles, hardware, telephones and electric apparatus, foodstuffs, restaurants and hotels, agricultural products, apothecaries, department stores, agencies of various kinds, insurance business, traffic business, paper, theaters and moviehouses, as well as various other matters.

The measure is believed to be a preliminary to establishing a new taxation system.

Whether Japanese exporters and importers will be required to register is yet unknown.

U.S. Extends Rationing

In anticipation of greater difficulty relative to the supply of oil, meat, rubber and other necessities, the U.S. Government is considering the enforcement of rationing system on various articles of prominent importance, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires. The extension of rationing system to oil, meat and rubber will be realized shortly. The U.S. Government authorities are expected to take all possible measures to increase the durability of used tires as they have no practical means to secure the supply of rubber at present.

For Wool Self-Sufficiency in Sphe

One of the many spheres in which Manchoukuo is splendidly cooperating with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is that of sheep-raising for wool. With the object of helping the attainment of a state of self-sufficiency in woolen supplies in the Sphere, the country is vigorously pushing wool production program on the va in the western part of the country on the pony in the picture above i ng home a flock of sheep after the da s over.

STOCK PRICE INDEX REGISTERS NEW HIGH

September Figure Gains 3.5% Over August, Breaks Record Set Up in April, 1940

Reviewing the index figures of stock prices registered on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the total average index figure for September this year shows a gain in stock prices of 3.5 per cent over the preceding month. Breaking the record index figure of 190.1 per cent attained in April, 1940, the gain registered last month is unprecedented in the chronicle of index figures beginning in January, 1921 on the basis of 100, it was revealed by the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Thursday, reports the Chugai.

According to the index figures classified according industries, a number rose considerably during September as compared with the preceding month. It deserves notice, however, that in spite of the remarkable rise in prices of wartime industrials, there was a noticeable fall in prices of peacetime industrials.

As a matter of fact, electric and gas industrials rose by 15.7 per cent (due principally to the considerable gain scored by the Japan Electric Power Company), manufacturing industrials by 4.4 per cent, mechanic industrials by 6.6 per cent and chemical industrials by 3.6 per cent, whereas mining industrials lost 2.5 per cent, fishing industrials 4.0 per cent and exchange wares 1.8 per cent.

Surveying the index figures of turnovers and of money in circulation, remarkable gains of 85.6 per cent and 92.2 per cent respectively are seen. Breaking the record figures attained in July last of 69.2 and 511.5 respectively, both of them are unprecedented in the chronicle of these index figures beginning in January, 1921.

Symbolize Boom

It is admitted that the record-breaking index figures hit during September and the impressive increase in turnovers during the same month (hitting a new record of 6,300,000 shares excluding wares other than those taken for preparation of the index figures) combine to symbolize a boom in the wartmie industrials in proportion to the broad expansion of Japan's wartime industries.

Details follow:

Index Figures of Shares According to Classified Industries
Based on 100 in January, 1921
(Figures marked * show falls)

Line of industry	September index figure	Comp. with August	Ave. rate of profit dividend
Traffic	157.1	—	5.27
Elec. and gas	208.7	15.7	5.74
Mining	136.5	*2.5	5.61
Manufacturing	148.1	4.4	5.77
Fiber	88.6	*1.1	6.04
Metallic	176.7	1.1	6.41
Mechanic	209.9	6.6	5.07
Chemical	112.1	3.6	6.29
Foodstuff	141.8	2.2	5.35
Ceramic	86.9	2.7	5.77
Agriculture and fishing	455.5	*4.0	5.52
Commercial	70.3	4.0	6.75
Banking and insurance	211.9	2.0	4.93
Exchanges	108.0	*1.8	4.42
Total index figures	193.9	3.5	5.59
Turnover index figures	278.8	85.6	—
Index figures of money in circulation	540.6	92.2	—
Index figures of leading shares.	110.4	*2.0	—

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.10	−0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	96.10	+0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.70	+0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

U.S. FRANTIC TO GET RUBBER FROM BOLIVIA

But at Best Southern Republic Can Supply 8,000 Tons, British Journal Says

The United States Government is making frantic efforts to augment the supply of rubber. As one such means it extended a loan of $2,250,000 to Bolivia recently for the obvious purpose of increasing the supply of rubber from that country. In this connection, however, a pessimistic view prevails throughout England, as openly pointed out by the Economist in one of its recent issues, says Domei's correspondent at Lisbon. The gist of the article in the British periodical follows:

"It is impossible for the United States to obtain from Bolivia substantial supply of rubber in the near future. This is very clear from the fact that the production of rubber in that country in 1932 was only 6,000 tons against the total production of rubber in the world amounting to 260,000 tons.

"Among the specialists here, it is believed that the total production of rubber in Bolivia for 1943 will be between 7,000 and 8,000 tons at the best. To make matters worse, most of the rubber plantations in that country are located in out-of-the-way places. Therefore, it is very doubtful whether the Roosevelt regime will obtain any satisfactory results from its investment in the rubber industry in Bolivia."

To Transport Rubber by Air

The shortage of rubber has obliged the United States at last to dispatch its air liners to the far-off rubber plantations in the upper reaches of the Amazon in order to obtain what small quantity of rubber is available there, reports Domei from Buenos Aires.

The United States authorities are now busily engaged in the construction of an airfield at a point 240 kilometers to the north of the Ecuadorian border. They are planning, in the meantime, to construct another airfield at another point on the bank of the Amazon River. Upon completion of these airfields with all preparations for safe aviation, the United States, it is reported, will be in a position to meet a minor part of its demand for rubber through the Amazonian supplies.

Experts to Attend Confab

A technical conference will be held at the Josui Kaikan on November 19 and 20 to discuss all questions concerning the industrial development of Japan, says the Nikkan Kogyo. It will be attended by some 100 persons, including a number of prominent engineers and technicians, of the Patriotic Industrial Association and officials representing the industrial sections of various prefectures.

The resolutions passed at the conference will be submitted to competent authoriti reference in the establi arious industrial plans ce.

SELECTI YING LEADS GAINS

Long-Term rly Active —Record H y Broken By Nu ares

Reflecting t ading sentiment of select on the part of the investi the Tokyo Stock Exchan ed an unusual scene o yesterday, and numerous red higher levels than th ed in the middle of las

Of the three he market, the long-term particularly festive. K n scored a skyrocketing Y6.50 and its new Y4.30, Rayon followed suit w Y2.30. And well-receiving munications Minister's sp ursday in which stress the need for a broad our shipping industr dings and heavy industr registered sharp gains. Hakodate Shipbuilding o advance Y2.20 and its Ishikawajima Shipbuil nd its new Y1.90, Ikegai rks Y5.00, Niigata Iron 0 and its new Y1.40. O and, gains around Y2.00 orded by Ikegai Autom yo Automobile, Toyo an Piston, Tokyo Wire others.

The short- was singularly quiet, apan Beer, new stepped

The spot invariably busy with the rise of key industrials. Metal Industrial and otton Spinning jumped , Airplane Machinery and ave Machinery Y2.50 e Clock, new Y1.60 and Iwa ng Y1.40.

Lon

Final prices o n the morning session of section yesterday were:

	Delivery— Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinnin	151.6	147.9
Do. new (12½	97.7	96.4
Kanegafuchi Ind	76.3	76.0
Se		
N. Y. K. (50)	....	111.8
Do. new (37½)	95.3	96.4
O. S. K. (50)	103.8	105.0
Uraga Shipbuild	97.1	97.5
Mitsubishi Mini	102.0	102.9
Th		
S. M. R. (50)	73.4	74.1
M'bishi Elec. M	144.8	144.6
Japan Oils and	69.7	69.0
Japan Beer (50)	112.5	112.9
Tropical Ind (4	45.2	....
Sumatra Dev.,	49.7	49.6
Asahi Glass (50)	130.8	128.9
Toa Tobacco (5	102.9	101.3

Shor

	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, n	0.1	130.1
N. Y. K., old	1.5	111.8
Do. new	6.0	96.1
Kanebo Spinnin	49.6	149.9
Do. new	6.4	96.7
Teikoku Rayon,	2.2	82.9
Osaka Stock, ne	69.7	70.3
Japan Steel Tub	1.9	72.2
Japan Oil	9.5	79.8
S. M. R.	4.2	74.4
Mitsubishi Heav	2.7	92.8
Toyo Rayon, ne	2.4	62.6
Japan Beer, ne	58.4	60.0
Nichiro Fishery	3.7	83.9
Japan Fishery,	8.9	49.0
Japan Sugar, n	4.7	75.4
Japan Mining	6.4	56.6
Manchou Ind	8.2	58.2

Bill

	o	Osaka
Bills Cleared	3	110,476
Balance	4	17,084

AIM TO UP OUTPUT OF MINOR FACTORIES

Commerce Ministry to Launch Movement for Enhanced Production by Small Plants

In view of the urgent need for mobilizing the minor factories now turning out parts and accessories, in line with the epoch-making enlargement of the facilities of major factories for production of airplanes, tanks, guns, mechanized arms, ships and so forth, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to launch a positive movement for enhanced production by these minor factories, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

First of all, the Ministry will investigate into the possibility of converting private factories into munitions factories with special emphasis laid on the desired utilization of their idle equipment.

It is equally important to check a fall in efficiency of the production of machines and tools for civilian use. From this viewpoint the competent authorities are inclined to effect a classification of products in connection with the adjustment of workshops according to the following idea of possible conversion of factories.

Machine Tool Industry Factories turning out large-sized powerful machines and tools, accessories, punching machines, and testing machines may be converted to turn out the following articles in addition to their regular products:

Munitions, machines for production of armored plates, facilities for production of shells and cartridges, iron and steel tubes, motors for airplanes, optical instruments, signal tubes measuring devices for gunners etc.

Heavy Machine Tool Industry Factories turning out blooming mills, rolling mills, presses, turbines, propellers for ships, cylinders for chemical use, powerful pulverizers, melting furnaces, martin furnaces and the like may be converted to produce the following articles:

Heavy gun hangers, ships for military use, armored plates, shells, cartridges, iron helmets, etc.

Chemical Use Machine Tool Industry Factories turning out pumps, compressors, percolators, filters, separators, petroleum distillers and the like be converted to produce the following articles in addition to their regular products:

Gun hangers, shells, cartridges and iron helmets.

Traffic Machine Tool Industry Factories turning out airplanes, and motors for airplanes may be converted to those turning out parts for airplanes as well as airplanes themselves, factories turning out motor vehicles may be converted into those of shells, cartridges, gun hangers, parts for tanks and into repair shops of motor vehicles as well as production of motor vehicles themselves, and the factories turning out tractors may be converted to produce tractors for military use, tanks and caterpiller guns.

It is expected that the factories concerned will be approached by the competent authorities before long with relevant instructions.

EVENING NEWS SCOFFS AT BRITISH OPTIMISM

Looking Forward to Shortage Of Provisions in Germany as Their Last Hope

With all hopes for victory gone in the armed clash with Germany, the British nation is looking forward to great internal difficulty to befall the German people, as disclosed by the Evening News in its recent issue, reports Domei's correspondent at Stockholm.

The following is the gist of the Evening News editorial:

"The incorrigible ultraoptimists among the British people are looking forward to great difficulty to befall the German people through the short supply of provisions. But they are bound to be disappointed. Germany in the present Great War has captured large natural depots of cereals which will enable her to provide not only for its people but also for everyone in the extensive area under her military occupation. The forthcoming cold season will give no trouble to Germany relative to the supply of food. Some of the British citizens are still anticipating the submission of Germany to the great difficulty due to want of food, such as she had experienced toward the end of the first War. These optimists are daydreamers, they are blind even to the shocking fact that, but for a speedy and ample aid from the United States and Britain, the Soviet Union will be obliged to withdraw from the Eastern front on account of the extreme difficulty in the supply of provisions which will confront that country in the forthcoming winter.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

In Spite of Big Output of Iron Ore, United States Hits Snag, for Demand Far Exceeds Supply—Many Factories Forced to Curtail Production

We have already seen that the War of Greater East Asia has brought about a remarkable change in the demand-supply situation of tin among various countries of the world, but in the case of iron the position is quite different. In spite of territorial changes following the European War and the War of Greater East Asia, the command of the various countries over iron remains comparatively unchanged. Not that there has been no change at all in this respect, Germany, for instance, has secured, as a result of its victories in Europe and the western part of the Soviet Union, far greater iron resources than ever before. The same remarks apply to Japan also.

From the broader viewpoint of iron resources of the world as a whole, however, the position occupied by the United States still remains unchanged. It is worthy of attention that there is no such definite change noticeable in the political command over iron producing territories as in the case of tin.

As has already been pointed out in connection with tin, the output or the price of iron on the world market has no longer any commercial significance to other countries, and consequently the importance of iron lies in its being a war material for the respective countries. From the standpoint of the belligerents, the demand-supply conditions of iron in a particular country draw their attention only as an index to measure the war preparations or the resistance power of that country.

Heads List

According to statistics for 1937 covering the output of iron ore throughout the world, the United States heads the list with 72,094,000 tons, followed by France with 37,252,000 tons. Although the production in Germany in that year amounted to only 9,637,000 tons, the country has since secured, with the subjugation of France and many other countries under her rule, rich resources capable of producing at least 60,000,000 tons per year, so that its position as an iron producing country is equal, if not superior, to the United States.

Production of iron ores and development of the iron industry in a country do not necessarily keep pace with each other because the capital and industrial efficiency of the country have a great bearing on it. However, in a country like the United States where the capital and industrial efficiency are great, the output of iron and steel is naturally large. During 1939 and 1940 the United States produced more than one-third of the total world output of steel amounting to 47,142,000 tons and 59,821,000 tons respectively, together with 31,855,000 tons and 47,200,000 tons of pig iron for the respective years, which also represented nearly half the entire world output. In 1941 the country produced 84,000,000 tons of steel and 56,000,000 tons of pig iron.

Germany closely followed the United States in the production of both steel and pig iron during these years. Originally Germany was far behind the United States in the production of iron ore, but in point of steel and pig iron output it occupied second place on the list, which testifies to the high standard of her industrial efficiency. No one can deny that the position of Germany has since been further elevated, now that she has got hold of rich iron resources and keeps her import market intact as formerly.

Requirements Given

In order to bring the steel manufacturing efficiency of the United States into full play, it is said that she requires 100,000,000 tons of iron ore, 84,000,000 tons of coal and 26,000,000 tons of limestone. She may be able to get sufficient supplies of both coal and limestone, but the snag is about iron ore.

As mentioned before, the output of ores for 1940 amounted to only 75,000,000 tons, which is short by 25,000,000 tons to fill the required quantity. For the purpose of meeting the mounting demand for steel, a rapid increase of production in this direction is also necessary.

It is only natural that when the demand for iron and steel suddenly increases, replenishment cannot catch up with the rapid expansion of demand for the simple reason that when greater volumes of iron and steel are required, it is necessary to expand production facilities, which in turn calls for iron and steel as materials. Repeating the same thing in this way, increased production of either iron or ores cannot but be a slow process.

The shortage of iron in the United States is publicly acknowledged by the President himself and the manufacturers, but as concrete examples in this regard we can quote the movement for collection of scrap iron and old motorcars. Acording to a recent Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires, the United States Wartime Production Board has pointed out the deficiency of iron supply and stated that the demand for iron and steel at the present time amounts to 117 per cent of the maximum productive capacity of the country.

Curtail Working Hours

Another Domei dispatch reveals that there has been no sign of the shortage of iron being mitigated to any extent, and that on account of the dearth of iron and steel supplies it has been necessary for the Higgins Shipyard in New Orleans, the Chrysler Motorcar Works and the Chevrolet Motor Company to curtail their working hours. There are also many other works which are obliged to follow suit.

Judging from the fact that even the United States, which was able to produce a total of 104,000,000 tons of steel and pig iron last year, is suffering from such difficulties, we can see that the iron manufacturing circles of other powers are up against various troubles. The point at issue is to what extent each country can carry on its production competition within its own power and beat the enemy in the long run.

As long as the present war lasts, iron, which is now before the footlights of the world not as merchandise but as essential material for construction of guns, shells, tanks and warships, will continue, despite all other conditions, as an object of concentrated efforts at increased production.

Figures of U.S. Loans Given

The total amount of the U.S. Government loans, on September 28 last, reached $9,000,000, which is more than double the amount at the end of 1940 when the Government set about with the execution of its national defense plan, while it is increasing at an average of about $400,000 a month, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires. The increase of the U.S. Government loans since the beginning of the current fiscal year, or since July 1 last, is in excess of $13,000,000,000. The total expenditure of the U.S. Government during the same period of time is $15,000,000,000 of which $14,000,000,000 represents direct expenditure of war.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1942

The Double Tenth National Festival

We tender our heartfelt congratulations to the National Government of Nanking on the auspicious occasion of the Double Tenth National Festival being celebrated in China today. It was just thirty-one years ago that the revolution was started at Wuhan (Wuchang-Hankow) by Chinese patriots and three months later the provisional Government of the Chinese Republic was established at Nanking. This bare statement should not, however, mislead the public to believe that the Chinese revolution was accomplished with ease. As a matter of fact, it took the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the revolution, and many other Chinese patriots years of hard labor and much suffering to achieve it. For forty years, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen wrote, he devoted his whole energy to the accomplishment of the national revolution, the object of which was to gain freedom and equality for his country. We are also reminded, on this auspicious occasion, of a speech which he made in Kobe enunciating the Greater Asia principle. In the course of this speech he declared that Japan and China were so dependent upon each other for their existence and security that not the slightest estrangement should be allowed to develop between them if they were to live in permanent security. Had all the Chinese people shaped their course in accordance with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions, the present unfortunate trouble between Japan and Chungking would have been averted. While paying lip service to the principle advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has consistently betrayed it by its actual deeds. Nobody can honestly believe that China can really be saved by a policy which is so inconsistent.

A glance at the present world situation shows us that the Asiatic peoples have within their grasp a unique opportunity of recovering freedom. India has been quick to seize this opportunity and is now carrying on the independence movement vigorously. We note that in the course of the speech he delivered lately on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Nanking Treaty, Dr. Wang Ching-wei pointed out the gross inconsistencies in the attitude of the Chungking Administration and urged on it the necessity of reverting to the right path indicated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Notwithstanding the fact that it has expressed discontent with the attitude adopted by the British Government in resorting to violent and lawless acts in repressing the Indian independence movement, he pointed out, Chungking is doing its best for Britain's sake This was the height of inconsistency and absurdity. He asked why Chungking could not cooperate with Japan for the common good of East Asia, thereby saving itself and aiding India. If Chungking really reveres the memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it ought to tread the right path indicated by him. That is the only right road which China should tread, Dr. Wang Ching-wei stressed.

Dr. Wang Ching-wei spoke the absolute truth and it must be impossible for Chiang Kai-shek to controvert his assertions. We have no doubt that the righteousness of the Indian claim is recognized by the whole of the Chinese people, who now clearly see that Britain is simply in pursuit of her selfish ends. The attitude adopted by America in condoning the iniquitous British policy toward India must also have convinced the Chinese people that the "justice" and "peace" of which America talks glibly are something entirely different from what the Asiatic peoples conceive justice and peace to be, and that America has been making these fine professions for no higher motives than to attain her ambitious design of establishing hegemony over the world.

It is customary that on the auspicious occasion of the Double Tenth National Festival every year the Chinese leaders as well as the Chinese press, while celebrating the occasion, enunciate or proclaim the policies and measures which they believe to be pertinent or meeting the immediate and permanent needs of the country. This need is particularly great this year. It may be said that never since the establishment of the Chinese Republic at least has China been faced by such a serious crisis as she is now confronted, nor have the Chinese people been reduced to such straits as they are now in. We have every regard for the great pains being taken and enormous exertions being made by Dr. Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the National Government of Nanking in order to bring permanent peace and order to China and East Asia, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Chinese people generally will cooperate loyally with that Government so as to expedite the realization of this ideal. As for Japan, she holds unswervingly to the policy of collaboration with the National Government of Nanking and is willing to give it as much aid as possible. That this policy is absolutely unchangeable must have been made perfectly clear to the Chinese people by the dispatch by Japan recently as her special envoys such distinguished persons as Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the former Premier, Mr. Hachiro Arita, the former Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, former Minister of Communications and Overseas Affairs. Not only is Japan working earnestly for collaboration with the National Government of Nanking but she is exerting herself to the utmost to bring happiness to all other nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well. We are happy to say that East Asia has practically been freed from the aggressive influence of Britain and America, and what is most urgently required of all nations in East Asia is that they should stand closely together and cooperate earnestly for the attainment of their common object of the emancipation and revival of East Asia.

Muang Thai

The Thai people prefer to call their country "Muang Thai," meaning the land of the free, the term "Thai" also being used to denote the predominant class of people, known as the Thai tribe, which is divided into the Tai Noi and the Tai Yai, or the smaller Thai and the greater Thai, the former inhabiting the eastern provinces and the latter in the valley of the Menam Chao Phya. Although coming from the same stock, these two subdivisions of the Thai tribe have little or none in common in customs and habits, for the Tai Yai has lost all its racial characteristics as the Thai tribe due to the influence of the Chinese and Indians with whom its forebears have freely intermingled in matrimony. The result is that the Tai Yai has come to excel the Tai Noi in intellect and its members are now regarded as the mainstay of the Thai nation.

Apart from the Thai tribe, small communities of the Lao tribe and the Shan tribe inhabit the northern part of the country, while the peninsular region is largely populated by Indians and Malays. There is also quite a sprinkling of Annamites and Burmese. All these different tribes have intermarried among themselves and also with the Chinese to such an extent that Thailand has become a veritable melting pot for various Oriental races. Naturally various languages such as Thai, Malayan and the Lao dialect are spoken in this country, although Thai is the most widely used as the national language.

Religions Faith of Thai People

Although enjoying freedom in religious faith, the Thai people mostly believe in Buddhism as their national religion, the 1929 census indicating that 95 per cent of the entire population are Buddhists and 4 per cent Mohammedans. All men are required to pass a certain period of their life as religious ascetics, and therefore the country has a large number of temples, which totaled some 17,000 accommodating a total of 137,000 priests at the end of March, 1933.

A Year Ago Today

October 10, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The road of Japan-American relations was strewn with a few more boulders today by two designing acts of the Roosevelt Government. One is that the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies have agreed to halt all oil shipments to Japan, as disclosed by authoritative quarters in Washington. The other is that President Roosevelt is asking Congress for immediate authority to arm American merchant vessels. These acts were no doubt designed to deal Japan an economic blow. Judging from this viewpoint, it is indicated here that these moves will only serve to strengthen Japan's determination to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and increase the tempo of the construction of this sphere.

* * *

Buddhist nuns visited the War Ministry yesterday and donated ¥30,000 in cash for the purchase of a plane. These patriotic nuns embarked upon a campaign to raise funds for this donation about two years ago. The campaign was carried out with unusual zest and was recently completed. The nuns expressed their hope that the ceremony for donating the plane will be held in Kyoto.

* * *

That the powerful Japanese Navy is a big deterrent to American entry into the World War arena, was emphatically stated last night by Commander Shinichi Kondo over the radio station JOAK. He spoke, in effect, as follows: There are many factors that are holding back the United States from plunging into the European War, but the most vital factor is the presence of the Imperial Navy in the Pacific. Japan stands in a dominant position as one of the Axis Powers, and because of this, the United States is unable to concentrate all its available forces in the Atlantic.

PROB[illegible]OF PRICE ADJUSTMENT AM[illegible]NATIONS IN ASIA STUDIED

Establi[illegible]f Trade Corporation for Stabilization Of[illegible]ge Rate Urged in Some Quarters

By DR. YOSHIO HOINDEN
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

In the [illegible] of the Great-
er East A[illegible]perity Sphere,
how best t[illegible] great variety
of goods, [illegible], and natural
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Tra[illegible]tions

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the world, [illegible] making its
distribution [illegible]ir neighbors,
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fore unpre[illegible] the history
of the wor[illegible]

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ties from [illegible]t at market
price, she [illegible]ed with the
problem of [illegible] policy on her
own domes[illegible] This is one
of the ma[illegible]s which face
trade not [illegible]n Japan and
the co-pro[illegible]s but among
areas them[illegible]

Difficu[illegible]e Policy

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becoming [illegible] fourth of that
of the Ja[illegible] Under these
circumstan[illegible]ch easier for
Japan to ex[illegible]ods to China
than to im[illegible] commodities.

Similar situations exist throughout the entire Southern Region between Japan and its respective countries.

Very Important Problem

With Japan's economic plans based upon a protracted war, the problem of price adjustment looms increasingly important. The solution of this issue, which bears such an importance upon the rate of exchange and the settlement of trade balance, has become vitally urgent and necessary.

Difference in price levels may be said to represent the difference in the purchasing power of different currencies. Should the exchange rates between the currencies of various regions be determined by purchasing power, difficulties arising from disparities in price levels would be largely eliminated. From this standpoint, the fact that Japan is now in a position to dictate the exchange rates should contribute greatly toward the readjustment of trade relationships between the different countries of the Co Prosperity Sphere.

Such changes, however urgently they may be needed, must not be hurried; they must be carried out with the stability of market conditions in different localities ever in mind. Unlike Japan, where the control of prices is strictly maintained, the Southern Regions have no such enforcement and are, therefore, subject to constant fluctuation in their prices. Even with the enforcement of price control, in an actual transaction there is a tendency toward fluctuation, giving birth to the so-called excess profits, and without the elemination of these excess profits, the differences in price levels cannot be adjusted. Thus, in order to do away with the wide variation in the price levels, it becomes absolutely necessary to adjust the exchange rate of foreign currencies. This has given rise to the suggestion for the establishment of a special trade corporation which shall attend to the stabilization of rate and adjustment of trade.

Question of Trade Body

Although this proposal has been widely discussed in different industrial and financial circles, no such trade corporation has yet been realized. There is, however, an organization functioning along similar lines under the Trade Control Act. Its aim is to rationalize general foreign trade, taking in its stride the adjustment of prices. Among its functions, it has adjusted prices for Japan's trade with China. It has effected this adjustment through the collection of a certain amount of reserve funds from Japanese exporters and transfering these funds toward her imports from China. Although efficient, this organization covers only a portion of the vast field comprising trade relationships. It is imperative, therefore, that an organization extensive enough to cover the whole trade field throughout the territories of Greater East Asia be established.

In the establishment of such a body, the question which first arises is "Shall such an agent be founded as a series of branches throughout the territory, or shall it be one great pool for the entire East Asia". From a practical standpoint, the institution of the organization in local branches would be far superior to its establishment as one pool covering the entire area, for the latter would prove far too unwieldy to manipulate under actual conditions.

On the other hand, however, it becomes a matter of dispute whether prices may be adjusted under a system of localized control. Under this system, if the export and import of commodities were well-balanced, any discrepancy in price levels will automatically readjust itself. For example, if Japan were to place the profit realized from her trade with China upon the purchase of her other goods, the trade relationship between the two countries would be mechanically adjusted, irregardless of China's price level.

Complicated Trade Relations

Moreover, in order to encourage the production of materials in China necessary for Japan's national defense, the latter must supply China with foodstuffs obtained either from Manchoukuo or from the south. With these imports, China's trade becomes definitely tied up with one of the third parties, clearly showing that the adjustment of price levels between China and Japan alone will not suffice. Some facility must be established to govern the trade of the southern countries. This applies to trade in all the areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for without some such organization to adjust the level of prices, there will be a tendency toward fluctuation.

When a trade control association is established, it must be its own boss, attending only to the most important functions of the organization, utilizing the experience, knowledge and ability of experts in the field of foreign trade.

BARTER SUGGESTED IN TRADE WITH INDIA

Chittagong May Become Very Important Port in Future

By KIYOTAKA AKAMATSU
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

The Indian independence movement is steadily gathering momentum, and the holding of a parley between the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League has been reported. On the other hand, the British Government has dispatched the Duke of Gloucester to India and made him approach the various Potentates in India as well as the Viceroy for the suppression of the movement. Thus there seems to be no possibility of the British Government withdrawing from India and recognizing the autonomy of the country. Assuming that it will grant autonomy to India, it is nevertheless possible that it may make all the native princes curb the independence movement. Be that it may, it is doubtful if America will connive at the abandonment of India by Britain.

The Indian independence movement has been motivated by a desire to avoid the spreading of the present World War to India. It is doubtful if India will be able to put herself in the same position as other neutral countries immediately after her success in throwing off the British yoke. It will therefore, be some time before the trade between her and Japan is resumed. It is also anticipated that the internal strife in India will continue unabated for a considerable time to come, even if India is perfectly isolated from the Allies; at least the resumed trade will be confined to the Bengal Gulf area which will only mean the restoration for her products of such neighboring markets as Burma, Thailand and Malaya. Perfect revival of the Japan-India trade cannot be expected until Germany and Italy control the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. At any rate it is difficult to forecast the trend of the situation in India.

Anomaly in Trade

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Indian independentionists have been standing for political Swaraj and economic Swadeshi. These thoughts have often divulged the poorness of their political program for planned economy and led the masses to Utopianism. They might adopt the policy of seclusion based upon self-sufficiency. Indian trade has been showing an anomaly—she has been exporting cotton and pig iron and importing cotton piece goods and iron products. But the Indian nation has become aware of the necessity of economic indepedence. Judging from the anomalous condition of the Indian economic market and a labor problem now confronting it, the Indian Government is expected to encourage the export of manufactured goods and the keeping of raw materials partly for the purpose of protecting such rising industries as spinning, etc. Under the circumstances, the Indian future exports will be limited to tea, jute, rapeseeds, hides and cotton, and imports to mineral oil, rice, chemicals, dye-stuffs, machines, tools, timber, drugs, copper, tin and rubber.

In determining the objects of exchange (i.e. exports and imports), it is of course important that inevitable strategic restrictions should be borne in mind, and the surplus supplying power of Japan, Manchoukuo and China must be taken into consideration. India will probably have to trade with Burma, Malaya, Thailand, French Indo-China and the East Indies, to a larger extent than with Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

3 Trade Routes

The possible routes to be taken in the Indian trade will probably be the Calcutta-Chittagong, Calcutta-Rangoon and Madras-Rangoon routes. It is possible at the same time that Chittagong might play an important role as an intermediate port. The trade will have to be done through Indian commission merchants for some time to come. It is also necessary that our trade with India should be done through a joint corporation established by our merchants, entrusting to it all work concerning the supply of goods and the regulation of their prices.

As for the issue of loans and bank notes within India, it can be done by her unaided as one of the domestic problems including the maintenance of the present reserve bank system.

Barter system is recommendable for our trade with India for the time being; we cannot expect to do trade with her satisfactorily otherwise. We cannot hope that our relations with India will speedily develop into something like our present relations with Thailand.

Utilization of Indian Goods

The Indian spinning industry used to supply 4,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth against the domestic requirements totaling 6,250,000,000 yards and distributed a total of approximately 170,000,000 yards to Burma, Singapore and Borneo, so that if the production capacity of the Indian spinning industry is reduced, it will mean an increase in our burden concerning these districts, inasmuch as we shall have to meet their clothing requirements out of the productions of our own spinning industry.

As a matter of wartime expediency, we should make India utilize part of the productions of her own spinning industry for the sake of barter and take care of her domestic requirements out of the balance. The same may be recommended as to other important industries of India as well as her smaller manufacturing industries.

The Imperial Navy---
Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves
By Lieutenant-Command[illegible] Tominaga
(From [illegible] Senshi)

The Japanese Naval Parachute Corps

It was on January 11, 1942, in the attack upon Menado in the Celebes that parachute troops were used for the first time in a Japanese military operation. At this time units of the Japanese naval air force were used, and these achieved an outstanding success in this action.

Then, on February 20 naval parachute troops were used in the operations against enemy positions in Dutch Timor, and they conducted themselves meritoriously in the attack upon Koepang, which subsequently fell into Japanese hands.

The training of parachute troops was undertaken several years ago by Soviet Russia, and during the present European War Germany has used this type of troops with outstanding success, but it was in the War of Greater East Asia that Japan used them to show to perfect the efficiency and value of this type of warfare, and thus the parachute soldier has come to become an important factor in modern war.

Successes Brilliant

When our parachute troops made their first appearance on the field of battle in the War of Greater East Asia, they achieved brilliant results. As a rule, the public is prone to believe that there is very little enemy opposition and so little danger during these parachute operations and that the parachutists float easily to earth with little difficulty, and this mistaken belief is probably born from the fact that the news-reels have not shown scenes of these men dropping close to earth and undertaking operations to meet the enemy when they reach the ground.

Yet, it is a matter of record that the parachute of one member of the Japanese Naval Parachute Corps that attacked Menado had 84 bullet holes in it, and from this fact alone can be imagined the ferocity of the enemy's attack in meeting these parachute troops and the dangers that must be faced by these men.

It must be especially pointed out that in the Menado area, Dutch soldiers, world famed as expert sharpshooters, had been stationed here for duty, so that while coming down to earth and upon reaching ground our parachute troops were constantly faced with a deadly concentration of fire from all angles. The ferocity of such attack can be realized when it is revealed that it was common practice for our men, upon landing on earth, to begin immediately to dig shallow trenches with the brims of their helmets to provide even the slightest protection against such concentrated gunfire.

However, despite this opposition, it is surprising to learn that the sacrifice paid in men killed and wounded during these parachute operations was very small. In fact, during the period of leaving the transport airplanes until they reached earth, not a single death occurred among our parachute men.

That these men were able to descend before the very eyes of the Dutch soldiers, famed for their marksmanship, without a man being killed, is clear evidence of the fact that the spiritual and mental powers of the Japanese parachute troops had from the first crushed the enemy's resistance.

When the attack from the air begins, the enemy pill boxes open a heavy fire at the parachutists, who navigate their drop to land within the enemy defenses. On reaching earth, these parachutists immediately throw off their parachutes, assemble their equipment and arms and begin to creep up towards the enemy positions. Hand-grenades burst amidst the pill-boxes with resounding explosions, and simultaneously our men begin their direct assault upon these defensive works. Taking the first pill-box, the men use this to attack the next fortification, until finally the whole position has been cleared of the enemy.

There was one unit of parachute troops operating in the region of Kakas which encountered an enemy armored car. Two members of the unit immediately set up a light machine-gun by the roadside and fearlessly took up battle with this car which opened up so fierce a gunfire that the forms of these two men lying behind their gun disappeared in a cloud of smoke and dust of the heavy barrage.

Coolly Exchange Fire

In the face of this advancing armored car with its heavy armaments, these two men of the Navy Parachute Corps did not retreat one step and resolutely and coolly exchanged fire with the enemy. Finally, this armored car was forced to give ground before this courageous stand and slowly began to withdraw. The two Japanese parachutists, unwilling to see their enemy escape, leaped to their feet and jumped on the car. Speedily they overpowered the crew of the machine, and immediately they unfurled the Navy flag which they carried.

This duel between a light machine-gun and an armored car is but one example of the victorious, dauntless spirit of the Japanese Naval Parachute Corps. The naval flag with its Rising Sun and flaming rays, gallantly fluttering in the breeze over the green of the grassland spreading as far as one could see, inspired the men of the Parachute Corps, and pressing ever forward they soon took possession of the town of Kakas.

Simultaneously with the taking of the military positions here, our men completely cleared the surrounding area of the enemy, and on the following day, January 12, with the coming of fresh parachute troops, they made a junction with Japanese landing parties that landed at Menado. Thus, the very first parachute operations by Japanese Forces was completed with brilliant results.

At this point it must be understood that the Japanese Naval Parachute Corps is not a mere imitation of parachute troops of other countries. On the contrary, the Japanese parachutists have undergone a distinctly different type of training, have been organized under a different system, and carry equipment that differ from those handled by foreign parachute troops.

More Physically Fit

The shock one receives on landing after parachuting to earth from an airplane is similar to that which one experiences on leaping from a speeding automobile. Under these conditions the parachutist must have strong hips and sturdy legs. To prepare for this, he must of course undergo special exercises and training, but the Japanese by nature is physically fit by reason of the fact that since childhood he has squatted on the floor with his legs bent under him so that the strength and flexibility of his lower limbs is incomparably more developed than of those people who sit only on chairs. Not only does this custom stand in good stead for the Japanese parachutist, but he also undergoes stiff practices every day in the traditional Japanese sports of "judo" and "kendo" (fencing), and these further contribute toward making him more adaptable to the rigorous activities of the parachute soldier.

The parachute itself, upon which depends the life of the soldier or sailor, is made from silk which is one of the most important products of Japan's industries. Leading countries in the world consider as their best parachutes those made from Japanese silk or Italian yellow silk. In America, nylon has been produced through chemical methods, but because of its imperfections it is not considered suitable for use in making parachutes.

Japanese silk has been used for the parachutes which carried German troops to such outstanding successes on the Dutch and Belgian battle fronts, and now it is being used in the front-lines of Japan's battles and is reassuringly carrying out its proper mission in the service of Japan.

Thus, parachutes and parachute troops are fundamentally characteristic to the Japanese, and following the glorious achievements by the Japanese Naval Parachute Corps, first in the Celebes Island and then in Timor, these have satisfactorily shown their merit and give promises for a brilliant future.

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XI, No. 9, September, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Leading articles: The Axis Project of World Order, The Prospect of Second Front, India Seeks Its Freedom, Collapse of Chungking's Currency, A Snapshot of Japanese Music, Australia and Greater East Asia, Reorganization of Japan's Agriculture (II), and The Issue of South African Independence. As usual, the magazine contains the informative articles such as March of Events, Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviews, Chronicle of Current Events (July 21-August 20, 1942), and Documentary Material.